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THE

Bombay Gazette.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd July	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
5th August	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	SALSETTE	6000		
19th "	HIMALAYA	6980	MARMORA	10509
26th "	SALSETTE	6000		
2nd Sept.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10820
16th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9631
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	ARABIA	7902		
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
7th "	EGYPT	7912		
14th "	MANTUA	10885		
21st "	HIMALAYA	6980		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
4th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000		
11th "	MARMORA	10509		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	4th Augt 1910,
SYDNEY	4,116	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,338	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,382	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Martin	12th Aug 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5065	E. Nitsche	1st August
KOMMODE	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGANZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Gobol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
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Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 625*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	.....	5990	25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

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FOR KARACHI AND SUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,193 tons, on Thursday, 28th July sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Sushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 25th July, sailing as Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Sushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 30th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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Agents, Bombay.
22nd July, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

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PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
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THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 13
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	" 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	" 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	" 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

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OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	.....	July 25
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

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In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained For passages and full particulars apply to—

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Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

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FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

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The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY		SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA		SHANGHAI
CANTON	LONDON	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	LYONS	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MALACCA,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	MANILA.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NAGASAKI	YLOILO
HONGKONG	NEW YORK	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)	PEKING	

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

10 H. P. NOISELESS
NAPIER

Chasis Price £ 233 with tyres or Rupees 3,495.

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LAUNCESTON,
23RD MAY, 1910.

MESSRS. S. F. EDGE, Ltd.,
14, New Buclington Street, W.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived in Launceston with my 10 H.P. Napier all safe, my average being 22 miles an hour. I had never previously driven a car of any kind, nor had I ever taken any lessons previous to starting. I THINK THIS FAIRLY CONSTITUTES A RECORD, and goes to show how easy your cars are to manage, and when they leave your works, HOW PERFECT IN ADJUSTMENT THEY MUST BE. London to Launceston is over 200 miles, with only 2 Stops at Salisbury and Hointon to take in petrol.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. P. WENMOTH.

THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Models from 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. Prices from £ 233 to £ 1712 with tyres.

We charge London Prices, plus importing charges to India.

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KEROSINE OILS.	PETROL.
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GAS OILS.	CANDLES.
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SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

Agents, BURMAH OIL CO., LIMITED.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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Broach Exhibition.	Nagpur Exhibition.	Jalgaon Exhibition.

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Please See that
You Always Get
PEARSE & Co.'S
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.

RETREADING
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REPAIRING WORKS,
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ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP
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Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

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Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

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DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, Etc.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MOTOR CARS—Second-hand; we EXAMINE, PURCHASE and DESPATCH any make of Car as required, on COMMISSION. APPLY—
VICTOR H. COATES & CO.,
Engineers,
2, Norfolk Street,
Strand,
LONDON.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 25th July, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 12th July, 1910.

LONDON FIRM is OPEN to undertake a few first class COMMERCIAL AGENCIES and invites correspondence (in confidence) to "Mercantile" care of J. W. VICKERS & Co., 5, Nicholas Lane, London, E. C., England.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, desiring CHANGE of RESIDENCE, would be pleased to hear from any one wishing to start a chummery. Box No. 1162, Care of this Paper.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POON RACING SEASON, 1910.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1910 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 30th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
3rd, 7th, 10th and 17th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
24th and 28th September and 1st October.
(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 21st September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
	Lady ..... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.
N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Race Stand, Poona, 15th June, 1910.

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IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—
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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowknats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bhimji Shamjee and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Dadar Station, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), all the valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture, made to order, such as hall sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, tables, bedsteads, cupboards, seats, piertables and glasses, phonograph, carpets, partitions, chandaliers, lamps, pictures, vase lamps, etc.
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1910.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Ccorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also in index Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

A PASSING SHADOW,

Another picture amongst our new Series of American Dramas, and many other pathetics and comics.

FOOLSHEAD!
FOOLSHEAD!!
FOOLSHEAD!!!

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
At 7 P.M.

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ONE GOLD WATCH and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

PRICES & TIME AS USUAL.

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AN invaluable booklet. Shows how to find Winners without extraneous help. Free ½ anna postage. "GRAPHIEL," Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, Bombay.

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THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

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A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof :—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,928
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,33,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS :—

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1909.

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The Shop is very centrally situated, close to the Railway Station and in a very healthy locality. Any one taking it over would make an excellent thing of it.
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Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 21

There has been a further and distinct improvement in the general outlook. More or less widespread rainfall having occurred over the Peninsula, and extended over the East of the United Provinces. The rainfall has been general in Burma, except Tenasserim, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, the East of the United Provinces, Madras and the Deccan, fairly general in the Western Himalayas, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls are reported from Kashmir, Gujarat and South Madras.

The principal amounts are :—Bhamo, three inches; Bogra, Calcutta and Ranchi, one; Chittagong, one and a half; Saugor Island, six; Burdwan, Serampore and Darjeeling, two; Patna, five; Roorkee, one and a half; Bahreich, Amraoti and Bangalore, one; Kodaikanal, one; Sholapur and Salem, one and a half.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and Central India East.

Arabian Sea Report.—The mail steamer reports strong south-westerly winds with considerable swell over the greater part of the journey. The winds have thus improved and become normal in strength.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

After a break in the rains at Allahabad of nearly three weeks, a number of light showers fell here on Thursday night and Friday morning.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla nada	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
For 24 hours registered ending 8 a.m. Thursday, 21st July	31·31	27·47	27·10
	0·00	0·03	0·02
Total	31·31	27·50	27·12
Same date last year	53·20	49·10	53·09
			26·22
			0·00
			26·22
			40·15

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL, July 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill	In. cts. 0 00	In. cts. 29·29	In. cts. 38·77	In cts 50·57

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Cambre (21st July)	98·1	83·6	...	...
Jask	99·3	84·8	...	...
Muskat (21st July)	104·3	86·6	...	...
Multan	100·3	83·5	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	86·4	73·9	...	9·77
Lahore	98·4	81·7	...	6·62
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Shimla	89·5	81·0	...	10·55
Delhi	101·7	82·2	...	6·56
Agra	104·5	85·5	...	4·37
Mahaipuri	101·3	81·0	0·07	4·46
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	100·2	75·0	0·27	5·76
Allahabad	99·1	79·0	0·11	4·97
Jacobabad	98·1	85·3	...	2·00
Karachi	88·0	79·5	...	10·42
Ajmer	91·4	79·2	...	9·18
Jaipur	102·2	81·6	...	2·22
Kotah	96·5	80·1	...	12·35
Bhuj	91·6	77·0	...	12·61
Dwarka	...	...	...	...
Veraval	85·1	78·5	0·02	9·71
Rajkot	91·1	73·0	0·01	16·31
Seamagar Para	91·8	75·6	...	15·13
Surat	91·6	77·1	0·15	12·79
Ahmedabad	89·6	76·7	0·11	13·99
Deesa	91·8	78·4	0·03	13·82
Neemuch	90·5	...	...	12·57
Indore	86·1	70·6	0·40	16·15
Jubbulpore	92·8	75·8	0·25	14·32
Gangor	94·1	76·5	...	8·71
Roshangabad	91·5	75·9	...	12·70
Khandwa	90·7	76·6	...	12·83
Akola	94·2	72·1	0·65	11·86
Amraoti	92·8	71·8	1·00	14·19
Nagpur	92·6	73·8	0·70	27·71
Chanda	88·5	76·0	0·32	17·00
Raipur	91·7	75·6	0·80	20·63
Bombay	89·1	80·4	...	26·20
Satnagiri	86·3	77·9	0·10	38·42
Mormugao	87·0	78·2	0·02	50·16
Karwar	85·8	77·5	...	66·36
Malegaon	93·9	74·1	...	12·30
Ahamednagar	91·4	70·0	...	10·15
Poona	87·0	71·8	0·61	9·94
Sholapur	95·3	72·9	1·69	7·46
Bijapur	92·7	74·7	0·02	3·61
Belgaum	83·3	66·6	...	14·40
Aurangabad	93·2	72·2	0·01	6·65
Hissamabad (Indur)	93·4	74·7	...	11·44
Hyderabad	92·8	74·2	0·06	7·54
Bangalore	85·8	73·8	0·04	53·48
Calicut	86·3	75·1	0·02	41·43
Cochin	86·2	78·8	...	38·66
Colombo	87·5	75·0	0·07	9·30
Masulipatam	90·8	80·7	...	12·55
Bellary	97·0	73·3	0·19	1·87
Cuddapah	103·2	75·1	0·56	4·77
Madras	94·0	80·0	...	2·47
Bangalore	87·3	64·8	0·99	4·46
Coimbatore	91·4	71·3	0·06	1·27
Trichinopoly	97·6	76·8	...	3·39
Nagapatam	97·0	79·5	...	0·69

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Cochin standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 22nd July was 29·829 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd July, giving
data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Delhi, and contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north and in excess at Delhi; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·11" of rain and Cawnpore 0·27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north-western districts. Maximum temperature continues in excess; the minimum is also in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air contains the average amount of moisture in Sind, and is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur and in defect at Jacobabad; night temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·40" of rain, Ahmedabad 0·11" and Surat 0·15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen in the southern and eastern districts: Jabbulpore has had 0·25" Akola 0·65" Amraoti 1·00" Nagpur 0·70" Raipur 0·80" and Chanda 0·32." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the north Konkan. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 1·69" of rain. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been a large increase in the area of rainfall. Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and Mysore, and local rain in the United Provinces, Gujarat and West Central India.

Local rain is likely in the central parts of the country, the southern half of the Deccan and Gujarat. A few showers may occur in the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Salsette, which left Aden on the night of the 17th, experienced from Longitude 48° E. to Longitude 51° E moderate south-westerly wind and south-easterly swell; thence to Longitude 53° E. strong south-westerly wind rising to a moderately gale; thence to Longitude 57° E. fresh on moderate south-westerly wind and swell; thence to Longitude 65° E. strong south-westerly wind with considerable sea and swell and generally cloudy wheather; thence to her arrival in port this morning fresh to moderate south-westerly wind weakening to light wind near Bombay, south-westerly swell and cloudy skies. There has been a slight strengthening of the wind in the centre of the Arabian Sea since last week.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 24TH JULY, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—282—317—557—202.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—4 8—431—19.
Collections for—Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 7·15 a.m., and Evensong at 5·15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7·45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6·30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Monday (St James Day) and Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena, Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
Preacher: Rev. Father Chard.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher: Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—106.
Hymns.—302—145—599.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
Collections for the C.M.S. Up-country Missions.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—193, 170, 91.
Psalm.—126.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service,—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH. (Malabar Hill).

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
St. Stephen's, Bandra.
11-15 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA,

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE death has occurred at his residence, at Cheltenham, of Lieut.-Colonel Walter Charles Farwell, late commandant of the 26th Punjabis. Colonel Farwell, who was sixty-seven years of age, became an ensign of the Bengal Infantry in 1861, lieutenant 1862, captain 1870, major 1881, and lieutenant-colonel in 1887, retiring in 1899 after thirty-eight years' service. He first saw active service on the North-West Frontier of India in the Jowaki expedition of 1877-78, for which he was awarded the medal and clasp. In the Afghan war of 1878-80, during which he was for eleven months on the Staff as a brigade-major, he was present at the capture of Ali Musjid, the battle of Charasiab, and the operations at and around Kabul in December 1879. He also took part in Lord Roberts's march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar and in the battle of Kandahar. He was thrice mentioned in despatches and received the Afghan medal with four clasps and the bronze star. From December 1880 to January 1886 he was brigade-major in Bengal, and from 1886 to 1888 served in Burma, adding another clasp to his Frontier medal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SUKKUR (SIND).

DEATH.

MORAES—July 17, at Sukkur, Sind, Luis, aged 10 months and 25 days, the infant son of Mrs. and Mr. A. X. Moraes, P. W. D.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PURVIS.—July 1, at Gilmerton, Fife, the wife of Capt R W Purvis, of Gilmerton, of a son.

LUSHINGTON.—July 3, at Nepicar, Wrotham, the wife of Lieut Col Lionel B Lushington, late Borret Regt, of a daughter.

PARKINSON.—June 28, at Glangrwyney Court, Crickhowell, the wife of Col J H Parkinson, of a daughter.

PORTAL.—July 1, at Southington, Hants, the wife of Col B P Portal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT—CARDWELL.—July 4, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Harry de Courcy, son of Major and Mrs George Lovett Bennett, to Gladys Margaret, daughter of Mr Cardwell.

DE GALE—MUIR.—June 30, at Holy Trinity, Folkestone, Wilfrid A S deGale, 5th Cav, to Frances Elizabeth Muir, daughter of the late Lieut Col A M Muir.

HOME—BLAGART.—June 30, at Woodlands, by the Rev Alexander Slater Bunlop, B D and the Rev J Hutcheson Cockburn, B D, Captain Duncan Charles Home, In the Army, to Mary Gardner, eldest daughter of John Blair Biggart, of Woodlands, Johnstone, M B.

MOBERLY—WILLIS.—July 2, at S Philip's Kensington, Capt Bertrand Richard Moberly, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), to Hylda Marian Elinor, daughter of Mr Arthur Willis.

DEATH.

BIRCH.—June 28, at 41 Gloucester Square, Hyde Park Col Wm Brereton Birch (late Bengal Staff Corps), aged 68.

GAYNOR.—June 30, at 11 Elm Bank Mansions, Barnes, Fanny Gaynor widow of Major Francis Seymour Gaynor, 99th Regt, aged 81.

GOSTLING MURRAY.—June 30, at The Moat, Charing Kent, Margaret F E Gostling Murray, widow of the late Lieut Col H Gostling Murray.

MURRAY.—June 30, at Bad Nauheim, Germany, Caroline Ellen Murray, wife of Brig Gen Archibald Murray, aged 65.

MACDONALD.—July 4, at Harrow, Lieut Gen Alastair Mclan Macdonald, Colonel of the Prince of Wale's Leinster Regt, aged 86.

MASON—July 1, at his residence, "Hillbrow", Malvern, Col William Henry Mason, late Bombay Staff Corps, and Canton, Magand J P, Belgaum.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BRANCKER.—July 18, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain W S Brancker, R F A, of a son.

McSWINEY.—July 14, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of J McSwiney, I C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

MORTON.—July 17, at Murree, Mabel Constance, wife of Major E R Morton, 56th Rifles F F.

TILSLEY.—July 17, at Mirzapur, Harriet Elizabeth, the wife of Herbert Tilsley, E I Railway, from cholera.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.
High water, 0-24 a., Low water, 5-24m., 6-29 a.
The P. and O. Co's Steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m.
Popular Concert, Y.M.C.A., 9-15 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" team vs Hindu Gymkhana away; "B" team vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, home ground.
Indian Co-operative and Navigation Trading Co., Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Goan Association Hall, Dabul, Girgaum, 4 p. m.
Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cricketers, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

Maxim: "It's the man who keeps saving up and expenses down that buys an interest in the concern"—G. H. LORIMER.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The bullet lodged in the chest of Dale has not yet been located. The boy is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

THEFT IN BORAH BAZAR.—Jevandas Narandas, an employe in the firm of Megji Tulsidas, Borah Bazar Street, has reported the police that during his absence from his room at 3 p.m. some one carried away ornaments and jewellery worth Rs. 3,000.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	Gaily through the World		Macbeth
Overture		Rosamunde	Schubert
Landler		Grossmutterchen	Langer
Grand Selection		Lobengrin	Langer
Valse		The Wedding Dance	Linckes
Selection		The Emerald Isle	Sullivan and German
Two-Step		Cherries	Gremieux

THE DIPLOMA OF "OFFICIER D'ACADEMIE" AWARDED TO MR. J. N. SHOPKEEPER.—The Minister of Public Instruction of France, through the French Consul at Bombay, has awarded Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee Shopkeeper the Diploma of "Officier d'Academie" in recognition of his valuable services to the French language as a teacher and author. Mr. Shopkeeper is the author of "A French Grammar for Indian Students" which has secured high opinions of Examiners, Professors and Scholars of French as a valuable and useful publication of its kind. The grammar is sanctioned by Government for use as a text book in Government and aided Secondary schools of this Presidency. In 1901 Mr. Shopkeeper was also awarded a "Silver Medal" by the "Alliance Francaise" of Paris in appreciation of his ardent efforts in promoting and spreading the the knowledge of French among Indians. He has been actively engaged in the work of teaching French for the last seventeen years and has during that period served as French teacher in the Fort High, the New High, and the Esplanade High Schools successively.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management of the above, announce another change of programme for this evening, when, "A Passing Shadow" will be shown. This is a very interesting picture, being the continuation of a series of American Dramas imported by the Excelsior Co., some of which have already been exhibited to the Bombay public. Another picture "On and off the stage," is a very humourous study of the lives of Comedians struggling for their living. "An Unlucky Picnic," is another amusing picture, and Foolshead appears again, the subject being, "Foolshead marries against his will." With such an excellent programme, the Excelsior Cinematograph is sure to attract crowded houses nightly.

A Berlin paper learns that the number of Turkish Army Corps will be increased from seven to fourteen, and there will be 504 battalions instead of 328, the present strength. This increase means that the strength of the Turkish Army will be augmented by nearly one-third.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Matin" cholera during mail week prevailed throughout almost the whole of Russia. Ten thougand cases had been notified, and the great heat gave little room for hope of diminution in the severity of the epidemic.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

WATCHAGHANDY WILL CASE.

Probate to Issue.

SCATHING STRICTURES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, delivered judgment in the testamentary suit brought by Bapuji N. Watchaghandy and another against Sorabji A. Watchaghandy for the probate of the will of one Bai Jaiji Manockji Watchaghandy.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that Jaiji, who died on the 30th May 1909, had made a will on 16th December 1895. The will was written out by Dr. Kaikhasru Sorabji Engineer, a retired Government officer, who served Government in various capacities for many years, and eventually was invalided and retired on pension in 1895. The will was admittedly signed by Jaiji in her own handwriting and was attested by the writer of the will, Dr. Engineer, and Colonel Boyd, a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Indian Medical Service, who was connected with Bombay for many years. The defendant, in his affidavit in support of the caveat, said that the writing propounded by the plaintiffs as the last will and testament of Jaiji was not her will, that Jaiji was not "at the time when the said alleged will purports to have been made or at any other time of sound disposing mind, memory and understanding." He further urged that Jaiji did not execute the will of her own free will and pleasure, but that the execution of the alleged will was obtained by the undue influence of the plaintiffs and their mother Bai Meherbai.

Throughout the whole of the hearing, if there was one thing that was quite clear, it was that the defendant bore very considerable ill-feeling towards his aunt Meherbai and her children. Towards Rustamji, Sorabji seamed to entertain extremely bitter feelings and the instructions given to his counsel with reference to Rustamji must have been so venomous that the learned counsel who conducted his case in the beginning admitted, when addressing the Court, that he could not refer to Rustomji with any degree of patience. Throughout the whole time the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff was recorded and in the course of many discussions that ensued, Rustamji was referred to by the learned counsel for the defendant in the most opprobrious terms and many charges of dishonesty were levelled against him. He was said to have cheated Jaiji, a hopeless imbecile, of the whole of her fortune, and misappropriated it to his own uses. It was stated without any reserve that Rustamji, while carrying out his nefarious purposes of swindling his imbecile aunt, had not stopped short of committing the offence of forgery.

His Lordship had assumed that the instructions given by Sorabji to his counsel must have been extremely venomous, because Rustamji was treated in the manner his Lordship had stated above by a member of the Bar (Mr. Lowndes) who was prominently distinguished for his extreme fairness to his opponents and whose advocacy was not only always distinguished by conspicuous reticence in cases where bad feeling between litigating parties existed, but has often been distinguished by very generous treatment of those against whom he appeared. It was a matter, therefore, of extreme regret to his Lordship that he (Mr. Lowndes) was not in this country to see the end of this case.

The defendant based his opposition to the will on two grounds. First of all he contended that Jaiji was an imbecile from her birth, that she never was at any time capable of managing her own property or her own affairs, that she was a congenital idiot and that at no time of her life had she any capacity to make a will. His second ground was that Jaiji was under the absolute control, almost thraldom, of her elder sister Meherbai and her son Rustamji that she had no will of her own, that the will propounded did not contain her own wishes, desires or directions and that it was obtained by the undue influence exercised over Jaiji by Meherbai and her son Rustamji. In support of his first ground of opposition it was suggested in the cross-examination of the plaintiffs' witnesses and alleged in the evidence which was led on his behalf that Jaiji had a small conical head, a receding forehead amounting to almost no forehead that she was very clumsy and slipshod in her dress, that she was violent in her behaviour towards her father Manockji, whose life was in consequence of her conduct a burden to him, that she had the face of an imbecile, that she had thick lips, that the lower lip protruded, that saliva always dribbled out of her mouth on to her clothes, that when she attempted to eat, portions of the food fell out of her mouth, that she was given to raving and muttering to herself and making gestures at passers-by, that she was subject to various hallucinations and that she remained unmarried all her life because she was a congenital idiot and was known through her life as Jag Ghelli (Jai means lunatic). It was further alleged that she indulged largely in alcohol, opium and morphia. In support of his second contention, the defendant alleged that Meherbai and her children had taken complete possession of Jaiji, that she was absolutely under Meherbai's control and was afraid of her, that Meherbai and members of her family did everything for her in the way of management of her property and that she was at all times wholly incapable of exercising any will of her own independently of Meherbai and her family.

His Lordship then discussed the oral evidence in the case and said that his acknowledgements were due to Mr. Coyaji, the learned counsel, who appeared for the defendant at the later stage of the suit, for the very full, careful and exhaustive analysis and criticism of the evidence, both documentary and oral, which he presented to his Lordship in the course of his final address. That address was distinguished by a tone of studied moderation and discretion which took nothing away from its forcible advocacy of every point that could possibly be urged in favour of the defendant's case.

Turning to the oral evidence, his Lordship said that the first witness examined was Mr. Nowroji J. Gamadia. He had given evidence under very distressing circumstances having lost a grown up son only a few days before the day he was called as a witness. He had sworn that Jaiji was a woman with the ordinary intelligence of a woman of her position.

If his Lordship believed Mr. Gamadia's evidence nothing remained of the defendant's case.

His Lordship next discussed the oral evidence of the plaintiffs' other witnesses and said he believed them all. His Lordship then reviewed and considered the oral evidence called on behalf of the defendant in support of his contentions in this case. The most important witnesses called on his behalf was Dr. Dara Dastur. With regard to this witness, his Lordship said that with much regret and great reluctance, he was constrained to say that in his opinion Dr. Dara was not a witness of truth. He seemed to be animated with a good deal of ill-will against the plaintiffs and his unseemly anxiety to say everything, he could to damage the plaintiffs' case and help the defendant, produced a most unfavourable impression on his Lordship's mind. His Lordship left the discussion of this witness' evidence with the remark that he considered that evidence grossly exaggerated, very much biassed and wholly unreliable. His Lordship next considered the evidence of three members of the family together and said that their evidence fell considerably short of what had been urged throughout the case on behalf of the defendant and the length to which some of the other witnesses for the defendant attempted to carry their case.

Besides Soonabai Davar, one of these three, two other ladies were examined, the defendant's mother Dinbai and Dhunbaiji N. Hiramehta. Dinbai's evidence must, his Lordship said, of course, be taken with the greatest possible caution. Her evidence was very much exaggerated and naturally very much biassed. Dhunbaiji's Hiramehta's evidence went much further than the evidence of many other witnesses for the defendant. His Lordship had no hesitation in recording that this woman was inventing lies. The impression produced by this woman on his mind was most unfavourable. She had deposed to falsehoods out of sheer partisanship and His Lordship refused to believe the evidence of a witness who made many statements in the course of her evidence that were transparently false.

His Lordship then turned to the medical evidence called on behalf of the defendant. Although, Dr. Masina, his Lordship said, was nothing if he was not an enthusiast in everything that he undertook to do, his evidence was remarkable for the extreme caution with which he qualified and judged every one of his opinions. His Lordship was glad to find that Dr. Masina was by no means dogmatic in his assertions and repeatedly told the Court that his evidence was wholly theoretic and that his statements were mere presumptions and inferences.

His Lordship next dealt with the documentary evidence in the case and then said that the net result of the whole of the evidence, his Lordship had heard, was to force the conviction on his mind that although Jaiji's mind and intellect were not very bright or active, she had throughout her life sufficient intelligence to thoroughly understand what was going on around her and what she was doing and was fully capable of managing her property and her affairs. In his Lordship's opinion she formed a correct judgment with respect to the parties whom she chose to benefit after her death under her will. When she made the will, she was capable of exercising a competent understanding of every circumstance which a testator should know and comprehend when making a will.

As to the ground of undue influence, his Lordship remarked that throughout the whole evidence recorded in this case, there was absolutely not a tittle of evidence which went to prove that Jaiji's will was at any time subordinate to that of Meherbai or Rustamji. In his Lordship's opinion, the defendant never had a case on this head and he had most completely failed in establishing that the will propounded was obtained by the exercise of undue influence on Jaiji by Rustamji or Meherbai or any one else.

His Lordship, accordingly, dismissed the caveat and directed that probate be granted of the will propounded by the plaintiffs.

The question of costs had been the subject of his Lordship's most anxious consideration. If the defendant, Sorabji, had come to the Court and stated that he believed that Jaiji was not a lady of much intelligence and that he suspected that the will was obtained by undue influence of those surrounding her and asked that the plaintiffs might be, put to solemn proof of the will, so that the conscience of the Court, might be satisfied that it was Jaiji's real will, his Lordship would have made no order for costs against him. Here he adopted a most inimical and offensive attitude towards Rustamji. He instructed his counsel to make grave charges against him, charges amounting to the commission of criminal offences without instituting adequate enquiries, he had occupied by his action a great deal of the Court's time and put the plaintiffs to much expense. Under the circumstances he had left his Lordship no alternative but to, direct that he should pay all the plaintiffs' costs of this suit, including all costs reserved if any.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. G. A. Turner, M. B., D. P. H., delivered a lecture on "Malaria" to the Members of the Israelite Community in their School at Mazagaon on Thursday at 7 p. m. There were about 400 ladies and gentlemen present and Dr. E. Moses, M.D., occupied the chair:—

Dr. Turner addressed the gathering thus:—"We meet here to-night under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association. You will, perhaps, ask what is the Bombay Sanitary Association. It was founded in 1904 to promote sanitation by Association of the citizens of Bombay. It was felt that when so much has to be done in this direction, great assistance could be given to those in charge of the Public Health of the City, if the citizens combined or associated themselves with the view of spreading a knowledge of sanitation and hygiene amongst themselves and the people. You may say what does the Sanitary Association do, which the Health Department cannot do, I will try to explain. The Health Department works to rules and regulations, and can by calling in the aid of the law insist on the remedying of any defects or nuisance due in many cases to ignorance or neglect of sanitary principles. It is a department that is not much loved by the landlord as it has to take action which however necessary is not always agreeable or easy. Its methods, therefore, are compulsory in the interest of the City to protect the people from the result of their want of knowledge. The Sanitary Association is trying by voluntary effort to explain to the people the elements of sanitation so as to reduce the cause of insanitary conditions by going amongst them and talking to them. The citizens by associating together co-operate with the Health Authorities and try to do work which those authorities cannot undertake. The Association consists of Members who subscribe from Re. 10 to upwards per annum towards paying Health Visitors, printing pamphlets and leaflets, fees to medical men for lecturing to students in Elementary Sanitation. The greater part of the work is done free by Medical Gentlemen and Members of the Corporation and Officers of the Health Department who believe that they are assisting gradually in improving the condition of the people and removing many conditions which tend towards insanitation. The work is arduous and slow, and at times seems hopeless. What we want is some more funds and workers. We do not expect to remove or even alter atonce conditions that have been allowed to exist for years, which render localities and houses unhealthy, but we hope by degrees to gradually put opportunities in the way of their becoming more healthy. We meet opposition not only from the poor and ignorant this we expect but also from the educated and well-to-do. This we do not expect. But we are not 'downhearted'. If all of you present to-night learn something even of one or two conditions which may help you to reduce the discomfort of your surroundings caused by Malaria, and if you transmit the knowledge thus gained to your servants and their families we shall have done some good." Several samples of water from different wells, tanks, in E Ward, containing live mosquito larvae and mosquitoes in different stages of life were shown in bottles and also explained as to how they spread the infection of Malaria and what preventive and precautionary measures should be taken by the people. Several magic lantern slides were shown and leaflets on "Malaria" were distributed. The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and Chairman.

EUROPEAN FAMILY POISONED.

A correspondent writes from Maumad:—An engine-driver of the G. I. P. Railway, named Latham living at Manmad, his wife, and mother, were poisoned by Datura seeds being put into their soup at dinner a few days ago. Happily a doctor was called and successfully administered emetics. Mr. and Mrs. Latham are almost well again, but the mother is still ill. The Superintendent of Police went over from Nasik and after enquiry ordered the arrest of the mail. It is alleged that he tried to drug the family in order to steal the month's wages which Mr. Latham had just brought home.

MUTINY ON A YACHT.

Attack on Owner and Officers with Knives.

A sensational occurence is reported, says a Lisbon message, on board the yacht Tolna, belonging to and commanded by Count Festetics Tolna. The count, his wife, daughter, and two lady friends were on board the yacht, and as it was nearing the coast of Madeira the crew mutinied, with the intention of looting considerable sums of money. The mutineers attacked the two officers, whom they bound. Then they proceeded to the ladies' quarters. The count, however, who had been awakened by the noise, seized a brace of revolvers and placed himself in an attitude of defence against the door of the ladies' saloon. The mutineers attacked with knives, but the count opened fire and severely wounded two of the crew. The remainder retreated. After considerable discussion, the two ringleaders were placed in irons on condition that the rest were pardoned. On arrival in Funchal the ringleaders were handed over to the authorities, and the count, fearing a repetition of the affair, paid off the crew.

THE Nawab of Rampur suggests that a memorial be sent to the Viceroy and Secretary of State, for the extension of the term of office of Sir John Hewett.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," July 22.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., with the English Mails of the 8th instant, which arrived in harbour yesterday with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Batmen 4
Deighton, Mr G T
Gray, Mr A H B
Hatch, Lt H B
Jennings, Mr R H
Janion, Mr E E
Maadrell, Lt H G
McKeone, Surg Genl J G and Mrs
Native Orderly Officers 4
Native Policemen 2
Parker, Mr
Ram, Mr M
Savarkar, Mr
Turbett, Mr A W
Tottenham, Lt C G L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brodie, Capt
Banks, Mr H K
Daly, Lt C E
Fraser, Mr W
Godleer, Rev J
Govan, Mr J R
Gluckman, Mr H A and Mrs
Haymes, Capt R L
Kingston, Mr F A
Kuk, Mr D N
Rev Mr J C
Rose, Mr A
Smith, Mr J H
Tivesley, Mr J
Yorke, Lt P G

FROM BRINDISI.

Apear, Hon J G
Dalal, Mr D M
Monkeole, Mr E W
Palmer, Mr W Z
Parker, Capt A E
Skinner, Col B M

FOR KARACHI.

Barlow, D S O Myc C W
Borlas, Miss G
Comber, Mr E
Spurling, Mr J

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," July 23.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer "Salsette," Captain H. C. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., sails to-day for Europe, &c., with the following passengers:—

Barnes, Mr T B
Barrell, Mr F
Blackwood, Mr J R
Boardman, Mr F
Campbell, Capt R W R
Campbell, Maj M
Canning, Mr Gordon
Chase, Dr Miss
de Butts, Mr F C
Dhunnicliffe, Mr H B
D'Souza, Mr B
Foy, Dr. F A
Frederick, Capt E B
Gavin-Jones, Mr T
Gibson, Mr J G
Gresham, Mr. S T
Grigg, Mr S T
Harrington, Mr E
Hopkins, Mr H M R
Hood, Mr H H
Horton, Capt J H
Hubbart, Mr W
Hugill, Capt C
Hyde Smith, Mr V G
Jackson, Capt T D
Kelly, Petty Officer
Knox, Major A
Lowe, Capt R W G
Mackenzie, R N Lt
Maclean, Mr A F
MacLean,

This useful little Cookery Book Free

in exchange for signed LEMCO wrapper. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and describes how to use LEMCO to best advantage.

A User writes—"I find LEMCO even more useful here than in England, as the meat is generally very tough. . . but with LEMCO and help of Cookery book and mincer, some really nice dishes are the result. . . . Karachi, India."

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco

The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

THE 'LONDON GAZETTE"

War office, July 5.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col E J Cooper, C B, M V O, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command the troops in North China, vice Col temporary Brig-Gen W H H Waters, C V O, C M G, whose tenure of that appointment will shortly expire June 24; Col the Hon O V G A Lumley, from the Half-pay List, to have charge of Cavalry Records, vice Col E R Courtenay, C B, placed on retired pay June 27.

Cavalry.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales,s Dragoon Guards—Lieut C A Sheridan resigns his commission July 6.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major J U Coates is placed on retired pay July 3; Major H L Tennant is seconded for service on the Staff June 15. Supernumerary Major W Gillman, D S O, is restored to the Establishment June 24.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt H B D Campbell to be major, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 4.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut J H J Phillips to be captain, in succession to Major T G Matheson, who holds a Staff appointment May 18. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants: T R Clutterbuck April 30; R C Graves-Sawle May 12; N A Daniell May 16, P L Wyndham, and G Lambton May 18.

Scots Guards—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E B Trafford April 6; and B W Smith May 14.

Infantry.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt C S Wood retires on retired pay July 6.

The Royal Irish Regt.—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut H C MacDonnell is antedated to March 25, 1910.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt G H B Freeth, D S O, to be major June 24.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut C Gibb is restored to the Establishment July 1.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Supernumerary Lieut J C Lang is restored to the Establishment June 15.

The Royal West Kent Regt—Second Lieut A E Hardy to be lieutenant June 8.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt G J G G Cumine resigns his commission July 6.

The Prince of Wales Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Supernumerary Capt. N. P. Brooke is restored to the Establishment June 29.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Supernumerary Capt. the Hon. N. C. Gatherne-Hardy is restored to the Establishment June 22.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. G. H. Painton is placed on retired pay July 5.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col W. G. Walker, V.C, commandant 1st batt. 4th Goorkha Rifles, to be brevet colonel, May 8; Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut C. Carnell the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf., is granted the honorary rank of captain July 4.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt. and Honorary Major A. M. M. Campbell from the 3rd batt. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, is transferred, retaining his honorary rank July 6.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut J. R. Benson resigns his commission July 6.

Admiralty, July 6.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Robert Hindleston Keats has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 5th July.

The notice which appeared in the London Gazette, of 1st July, 1910, relative to the retirement of Commander Alexander P. Davidson, is hereby cancelled.

War Office, Whitehall, July 8th.

REGULAR FORCES

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Henry N C Heath, C B, from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command a Brigade, vice Major-General T D'O Snow, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 1st July.

Colonel Frank R F Boileau, from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer 1st grade, vice Colonel W G B Western, C B, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 1st July.

Establishments.

Royal Military School of Music, Brevet Colonel Thomas C F Somerville, from the half-pay List, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel A G Balfour, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 29th June.

Ordnance Factories, Major Cuthbert C Noott, Royal Artillery, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Royal Laboratory, is advanced to Assistant Superintendents, vice Captain R Waring, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 15th June.

Lieutenant Wilfrid F M Bagshawe, Royal Artillery, from an Officer in charge of Danger Buildings, to be 2nd Assistant Superintendent Royal Laboratory. Dated 15th June.

Captain Nevill Eliot, Royal Artillery, to be Officer in charge of Danger Buildings. Dated 18th June.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Captain George P O Springfield to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant D H Evans. Dated 4th June.

3rd (Prince of Wale's) Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Gordon Roy Elliott to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 10th June.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Second Lieutenant Hugh W, Viscount Ebrington, to be Lieutenant, vice A R Moncrieff, promoted into the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. Dated 25th June.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Ian H W S Dalrymple-Clark resigns his Commission. Dated 9th July.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Major Ernest W Denny retires on retired pay. Dated 9th July.

Captain Steuart S Binny, D S O, to be Major, vice E W Denny. Dated 9th July,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Ridingmaster and Honorary Captain John F Parr is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health Dated 30th June,

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant Ian C Innes to be Lieutenant, vice G A E Chapman, retired Dated 25th June.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:

Bruce D Costin, vice R J McLaren, promoted Dated 1st April.

Charles G Phillips, vice W H A De la Pryme, promoted Dated 16th April,

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Major Dighton H A Dick retires on retired pay Dated 9th July,

Captain Edwin E Blaine to be Major vice D H A Dick. Dated 9th July.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant John E Turner, 2nd Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 17th April.

Second Lieutenant Robert C Money to be Lieutenant, vice A R MacAllan, promoted. Dated 17th April.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 21st May. Benjamin A Rudkin, vice G M Jennings, promoted. George S Sampson, vice B A Rudkin, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur F G Kilby to be Captain, on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Robert G B M Hyslop, from the half-pay List, is retired supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below H S. Williams Dated 9th July.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 26th May, Joseph Kelsall, vice R G B M Hyslop, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Evelyn J Howith vice J Kelsall, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. William Clemson, in succession to Major R T Roper, who holds a staff appointment.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Supernumerary Captain Neil A B Baillie-Hamilton is restored to the establishment in succession to Major A H Marindin, who holds a staff appointment Dated 31st May.

Lieutenant William D Allan is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 20th June.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Supernumerary Captain Llewelyn A E Prince-Davies, VC, D S O, is restored to the establishment, vice Brevet Major R C Chester-Master, ret red. Dated 24th June.

The Highland Light Infantry, Supernumerary Lieutenant Barrington H Baird is restored to the establishment, vice H M Craigie-Halkett, promoted. Dated 20th June.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Captain Philip G Anstruther is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 3rd June.

Supernumerary Captain Robert S Wilson is restored to the establishment, vice P G Aestruther Dated 3rd June.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Tirso L M L Mansfield is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 22nd June.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Francis V B Kirwan is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Dated 16th June,

Army Medical Service.

Colonel Henry J W Barrow is placed on retired pay Dated 7th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J O'Donnell, D S O, from the Royal Army Medical Corps to be Colonel, vice H J W Barrow. Dated 7th July.

Army Chaplains Department.

The undermentioned to be Chaplains to the Forces, Fourth Class. Dated 8th July, the Reverend Howard Gabb Marshall. B A the Reverend Alfred Charles Eustace Jarvis the Reverend Henry Marshall, M A.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Alick L Prince, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain, while employed wit the Malay States Guides. Dated 12th April.

General Reseve of Officers.

The Honourable Eyre Nathaniel Massey, late Lieutenant, Scots Guards, to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th July.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From July 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col R E S Davis, I M S, B
Capt A W Greig, I M S, B
Capt M E Rae, I A, B
Capt H P M Lrd, I A, B
Mr W A Le Bessignol, B Cov
Mr W H Buxton, B
Mr Jas Hamilton, B
Mr A B Aitken, B
Mr J C Hopwood, B
Mr C J Homer, B
Mr H E Pellereau, B
Mr W A Robertson, B
Major A Hooton, I M S, Bo
Capt R J C Burke, Bo
Mr J D Framji, Bo
Col J Lampen, I A
Col W H Lowry, I A
Lieut Col J A Burton, I M S
Lieut C I F Murray, D S O, Cam
Lieut Col W C Knight, D S O, 4 Cav

Major G P B Beaman, 69 Punj
Major E R P Boileau, 2 G R
Major L J Chapman, R A
Major W Keyworth, 74 Punj
Major J H G Casserly 120 Raj
Major C E De L Folbe, 58 Sikhs
Major G Rodney Anderson 24 Punj
Capt W M Houston, I M S
Capt G Airy, S T O
Capt L A M Jones, S T
Capt G Knowles, 2 Lrs
Capt H T Marshall, 1 Brah
Capt J G B Gordon, 52 Sikhs
Capt S M Rice, Bde Major Jh nsi Bde
Lieut D J N Blair, 79 Camn
Lieut J C G Smith, I A
Engineer W G Horley,

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col R E S Davis, I M S, B, 2 mo 19 days' M C
Capt F F Baird, I M S, B 10 days
Capt F F Hunter, I A, B, 3 mo 20 days
Mr H L H Shuttleworth, B Cov, 5 mo M C
Mr S W Perkins, B Cov, 2 days
Mr J Hewitt, B, 2 mo M C
Mr R B Kidd, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J M B Stuart, B, 3 mo M C
Mr Raghir Singh, B, 3 mo M C

Mr W Sutherland, B, 1 mo
Mr L J D Gibson, Bo, 6 mo
Col W H Sitwell, C B, D S O, till 11-9-10
Capt R Orr, S T O, 3 mo M C
Capt W L J Carey, I O D, 6 mo M C
Lieut G H W Mortimer, 10 days, 3 mo M C
Lieut L d'E Lenfesty, I M S, 5 days
Lieut P T Tibberton, 39 Garh, 3 mo M C
Lieut A G Walter, 44 Mer 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J Hewitt, B
Mr H A Rickword, Bo

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. I. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd July.

551. Lecture—"G" Company—There will be a lecture at the Gymkhana on Monday, 25th instant, at 9-30 p.m. Subject—Outposts. The usual weekly parade will be held on Wednesday morning the 27th instant instead of Monday 25th, time and place to be fixed at Monday's lecture.

552. Signalling.—Members desirous of attending a Class of Instruction in Signalling will please submit their names to Head-Quarters by the 27th instant. Semaphore signalling will commence on the 1st proximo.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd July.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon from 4 p.m.

School of Arms in conjunction with "G" Company B V Rifles.

The above Class will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 26th instant, from 6 p.m

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ULTRA TIGHT SKIRT.

The Parisienne is getting tired of the ultra-tight skirt. For summer weather it is hot and uncomfortable, and it has been found that its skimpiness is not suitable for soft materials. At Longchamp the other day, writes a Paris correspondent, there were four dresses which came from one of the best-known dressmaking houses, and they were all long and full. One was of champagne-coloured satin with a full bloused corsage made without shoulder seams and cut in a V-shape at the throat. This point was filled in with a small guimpe of tulle over fine Venetian lace and made without a collar. The pleated waist-band was draped high to give a short-waisted effect. From the shoulders at the back were fixed two wide veiled lace sashes, which were crossed at the waist and fell in wide ends over the long wide skirt. Across the front of the skirt was stretched a width of Venetian lace to form a sort of tunic, which ended at the sides.

PRETTY TRIMMINGS.

Another in the same style was of blue and brown shot satin with the corsage made the same as the preceding one, except that the sash was of the same satin. The crossed effect of the corsage was repeated on the skirt, and the V-shape of the bodice and the top of the skirt were trimmed with small gold buttons placed at intervals. Above the left knee three deep pleats were taken in the gore, which was cut on the cross to form a drapery in front, and held the skirt very tight under the knees at the back. The third was made in nearly the same style, except that the whole of the corsage and the sash were of mousseline de soie instead of satin, and the fourth was of the elephant grey velvet.

CLOAKS DISCARDED FOR SCARFS.

With such a decided attempt to launch these new effects it is hardly likely they will be seen once and no more. They could quite easily be adapted to muslin or "broderie anglaise," as the French call embroidery. With each of these dresses the cloak so universal of late for wear with smart afternoon frocks, was discarded in favour of the scarf, and these were made to match the toilettes, with rich heavy fringes at the edge. But the tight skirt if it is banished from our afternoon frocks still reigns supreme for walking dresses, and as the warm weather advances, and styles are beginning to be more settled, it is noted that foulard (killed by its excessive popularity) is giving place to taffeta of the old-fashioned variety which could almost "stand alone." These are made very tight round the feet and are gauged and piped and gathered at intervals. And the effect is not ungraceful, for this silk does not land itself to drapery at all. When we go back to olden times for materials we are to a certain extent obliged to copy the styles of that period, too. Taffeta is delightful wear, as it is light, not too hot, and for shopping wear is ideal, as it does not show the dust and never becomes crumpled and crushed.

A NEW KIND OF LINEN.

A new kind of linen is making its appearance, which is is difficult to distinguish from tussor or shantung. It is made in two varieties, one with a fine even mesh, and the other with lose thick rough threads interwoven, not unlike the coarse American tussor of a few seasons ago. Linen costume should have the same care expended on their cut and fit as those made in more expensive materials, or else the effect is lost. It is not enough to look fresh and clean, one must also look elegant if one wishes to be distinguished from the ordinary crowd. This is not possible if the cut and hang of one's skirt is all wrong or the shoulders do not fit. The trimmings, too, demand a great deal of attention. They need not be rich, but they must be dainty. A double collar and cuffs of muslin or fine lawn with a narrow-pleated Valenciennes lace and a few stitched straps are all that is required, but they must be carefully put on.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

PERSIA.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED BY KURDS.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on July 1:—

During the past week an unusual number of outrages have taken place in various parts of Persia. The international post has been held up near Kazvin. In mistake for a bank wagon containing specie, a postal "tourgan" has been attacked between Kum and Sultanabad, five persons being killed and several wounded. Three robberies have occurred close to Teheran. A servant of the telegraph department was attacked and nearly killed within seven miles of the town.

The Kalhour branch of the Kurds, under Daoud Khan, has defeated the Government troops outside Kermanshah, causing the Government some anxiety. Astarabad is reported to be surrounded by Turcomans.

Advices from Sultanabad indicate that bands of marauders are terrorising the province. Many of the robbers are believed to be former roadguards, who were dismissed to make way for the new "gendarmerie," which is not yet ready to take their place.

In the absence of trustworthy statistics, it is unwise to assume that disorder is largely on the increase, especially as the occurrence of so many incidents in one week is obviously fortuitous. Nevertheless, the continued chaos in the Central Government cannot but have a disastrous effect on the country at large.

Funds are undoubtedly lacking, though it is always difficult to tell when an Oriental Government is at its last gasp. The eagerness with which certain financial offers are at present being considered seems to indicate that the Cabinet is hard pressed for money.

In Yeprim, the Chief of the Persian Police, who returned to Teheran to-day from the Shahsevans campaign, the Government has an energetic official for the suppression of disorder.

THE MEJLISS.

A Reuter telegram of July 3 states:—

A heated debate took place in the Mejliss yesterday, during which several deputies vigorously attacked the Ministers, charging them with incompetence, idleness, and a reluctance to answer interpellations. One deputy remarked:—"We are prepared to dismiss the Ministers if they give a written undertaking not to cause mischief when they are out of office." Asad Ulla Mirza denounced the Government for not showing readiness to employ foreign advisers, and added that the present policy would soon render the Mejliss an object of hatred to the population. One of the causes of the onslaught on the Ministry appears to have been the recent release by the Government of eight political prisoners in accordance with instructions from the chief Mujtehid of Kerbela. The Azerbaijan deputies particularly complained of the Government's action in this connection, and Taki Zadeh, deputy for Tabriz, asked permission to leave the country for three months, a request which the Mejliss granted. The reason for his demand is obscure, but it is rumoured that the Mujtehids of Kerbela have expressed disapproval of his opinions.

Home Baking by the "Paisley Flour" method

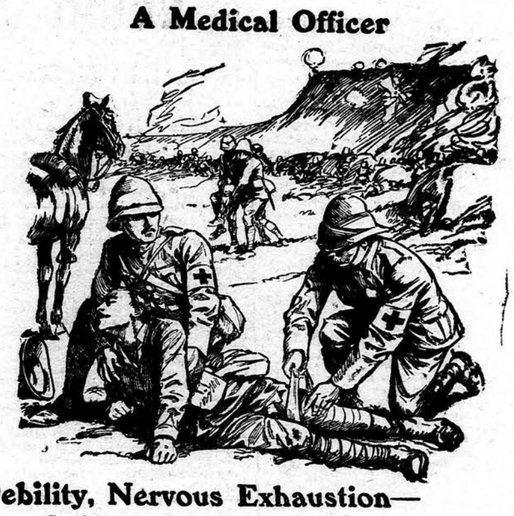
is so simple that it can be successfully acquired with very little practice. And everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is so light and well raised that it can be eaten new without fear of indigestion. The method is to mix dry one part "Paisley Flour" with six to eight parts ordinary flour. Then proceed as usual, and you are sure of well-raised bakings.

"Paisley Flour" is sold in tins containing many useful recipes, and made by Brown & Polson.

LUXURY TO THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and white as it softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family of H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Spain, H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

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Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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102, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

DEAR SIRS,

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We started our first Cab last August, and at the present time we have still some Cabs running on their original Tyres.

The best results we have obtained from your Non-skids has been 7,443 Miles AND THE AVERAGE HAS BEEN 5,000 Miles.

I may state that we will ask you to accept this as a Testimonial for the services we have received from your Tyres, and secondly for the courtesy and willingness at all times from the hands of your Company.

Yours sincerely (M. L. CAB COMPANY, LD.)
R. H. MILLER, *Director.*

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The clean, wholesome smell of

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is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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Recommended by the Medical Profession.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JULY 20,

A meeting of the Khoja community of Indore was held at the banglow of the Indore Malwa United Mills, on the 16th instant, to offer hearty congratulations to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy on the honour of Baronetcy conferred on him by his Most Gracious Majesty The King Emperor. It was proposed by Mr. Dawoodbhoy Suleman and supported by Mr. Fazilly Abdulla Hasamaui to send an address in a silver casket to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., through the delegates proposed in the meeting.

A dinner was also given in honour of Sir Currimbhoy on the 19th instant at which the following gentlemen were present:—Mr. W. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Kearton, Messrs. J. W. Norris, C. C. Curtis, Peerozsha Dosabhoy, Dosabhoy Engineer, K. D. Mirza, C. N. Tata, Ratanji Shapoorji, Hormazsha Patel, P. Tipnis, Hejoaji Dastoor, and about 30 Khoja gentlemen. The first toast of the evening was the health of His Most Gracious King George The Fifth. The second toast was proposed by Mr. Peerozsha Dosabhoy for His Highness Maharaja Holkar. The third toast was porposed by Mr. Salehmohomed Peermohomed, the president of the meeting, for Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet. And the last one was for prosperity of the Indore Malwa United Mills, by Mr. Dawoodbhoy Suleman.

Lastly Mr. Noormohomed Somji thanked the guests for their attendance. The guests dispersed at 12 o'clock after a musical entertainment.

The address read :

To Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, Bart.

Most Honoured Sir,—We, the Khoja residents in the territories of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, Bahadur, beg to approach you to offer our heartfelt and respectful congratulations on the exalted and unique mark of distinction of Baronetcy, bestowed on you by His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George the Fifth. This is the first time such rare Imperial Honour has been bestowed on a member of the large Mahomedan community in India, nay, we believe you are the only one among all the Moslems in the world to be the recipient of such high and distinguished British rank of nobility. We have the gratification that the most worthy of our community had the proud privilege of being selected for this high and noble honour.

Your cosmopolitan and large charities have all along, in your most successful career among the merchant princes of the East, marked you as possessing a catholic heart, throbbing with true sympathy for the poor, the orphan and the helpless, irrespective of caste and creed, whilst the Khoja community has every reason to bless your name for the innumerable charitable insstitutions you have so liberally established and founded. We cannot express our joy adequately that your cherished name, which is a household world of endearment in every Mahomedan home, will, by the Royal favour, be handed down from generation to generation in uninterrupted succession.

The widespread and wholesome interest which you have invariably evinced in every national Mahomedan movement for the improvement and advancement of the cause of Moslems in India has been deeply appreciated by all. To enumerate all the various Associations, Schools, College, Unions, of Mahomedans which have been so liberally helped by you would be to recount the history of Mahomedan renaissance in India. The Mahomedan Educational Conference, held in Bombay, under your able Presidency, gave an impetus to education among Mahomedans and left most beneficial and lasting results. When you accepted the Presidentship of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam, that most useful institution gained vast influence which will be conducive for the amelioration, advancement and progress of Mahomedans.

By your far-seeing and most useful charities, by your great ability in the conduct of business, by your salutary example of a prosperous and successful life, you have not only instilled in us sentiments of the highest respect for you, but you have awakened in us a spirit of healthy emulation and set before us as examplar for imitation. You, as the most influential and prominent representative of the Khoja community and greatest supporter of Government in all its beneficial and useful projects, were the foremost to give the munificent donation of four and a half lakhs for the proposed College of Science, on the erection of which our noble and most able and sympathetic Governor His Excellency Sir George Clarke, has set his heart for affording ample scope for the Commercial, Technical and Scientific training of young men.

Your noble and useful life and your untiring zeal and interest in us which tended to harmonize the discordant elements and to crystallize the aspirations of all Mahomedans into legitimate and practical channels have succeeded in gaining the paternal support and encouragement from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, the Right Honourable Secretary of State for India, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India. Under your able leadership the Khoja Community, which ist he foremost and most conspicuous in its meek, sedate and sober loyalty to the benign British Government, has magnetized all other Mahomedan communities in India to think and act in unison for their material, moral and political advancement. And you as the embodiment of these stirling qualities, which shine so pre-eminently in every action of yours, were rightly chosen for this noble mark of Royal favour. The principles which you have inculcated and practised will bear lasting and permanent fruit for the elevation and improvement of Mahomedans in India, and this Imperial honour which you have received from the hands of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor will implant in the heart of every Mahomedan deep love and affection for our most benevolent Rulers under whom India has evolved from a seething mass of anarchy and internecine warfare into a happy country enjoying peace and widespread contentment.

The Almighty has blessed you with able and enlightened sons who have inherited all your noble qualities of head and heart. They have already taken most honoured positions in public, commercial and civic life. Both are Justices of the Peace, and members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Queen of the East, and one of them has the rare distinction of being elected to be the Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee; he is also a Member of the Millowners' Association, a powerful body which is closely watching the interests of Indian Mills. Recently, he has also been nominated by His Excellency the Governor to be a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. You have thus the grateful satisfaction that the Giver and Dispenser of all good has been bountiful to you; and we have the gratification to be assured that your good and honoured name will be handed down to posterity in undiminished lustre and fame.

To us in Indore you have been no less useful, having built the large Indore-Malwa United Mills, which is giving employment to over a thousand poor people. We have thus the pleasure of being closely connected with you and pray that you may be long spared to carry on the beneficent and charitable work you have all through life carried on, and to give us the pleasure of welcoming you here "per multos annos."

In conclusion, we thank most sincerely His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for having bestowed on you the great and noble mark of distinction of Baronetcy and pray that Almighty God may grant you long life, and shower his choicest blessing on you, and your family.—We beg, etc.,

(Sd).—Salehmohomed Peermohomed, Noormohomed Somji, Dawood Suleman, Ashakali Gulamhussen Haji Engineer, Piyarally, Abdulla Hassuman, Gulamhussen Mohomed, Safaraly Rahim, Ahmed Bamdaally Lalji, Hussen Noormohomed Somji, Meherally Velsi, Jumma Somji, Abdulla Karamally Versi, Issa M. Manji, Mohomed Manji, Jafar Dhanji, Gulamhuseen Veerji, Habib Rashid Premji, Alladina Ladha Lalji, Lalji Bhoga, Hassanally Haidarally Bawa, Kasam Ranmatulla, Jafar Noormohomed, Hassanally Mohomed, Gulamhussen Bheemji, Dawood Mohomed, Hassanally Gova.

MR. ROBERTSON, officiating Commerce and Industry Member, returned to Simla on Wednesday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Y. M. C. A. vs. ROVERS.

There was a good gathering of spectators on the Cooperage last evening, to witness the match between the above teams. The start was delayed 15 minutes, owing to a couple of the Y. M. C. A. team not having turned up, and eventually they turned out with only ten men.

From the kick off, the Rovers pressed, their inside forwards combining very prettily, and only bad shooting in front of goal prevented them from taking the lead in the first few minutes of the game, two absolutely easy chances being missed. The Y. M. C. A. got down and Ward opened the scoring for them, with a very decent long shot. Play ruled even the remainder of the half, nothing further being scored up to the interval.

Resuming with a full team, the Y.M.C.A. having obtained permission for Kelly to act as custodian for them, they were kept strictly on the defence for some considerable time, the Rovers forwards pressing continuously, and at last after the latter had again missed some remarkably easy chances of scoring, Toole with a well judged shot equalised. Play was now of a more even nature, and a penalty kick being awarded the Y. M. C. A. for Morley handling the ball in the near vicinity of goal, Pack had no difficulty in again giving his side the lead. The Rovers did the majority of the pressing the remainder of the game, and were unfortunate not to equalise, the Y. M. C. A. being rather lucky winners by 2 goals to one.

Result :—

Y. M. C. A.	2
Rovers	1

TEAMS: Y. M. C. A.—Goal: Kelly; backs: Foskett and Booker; half backs: Morris, Ward and H. Templeton; forwards: West, Cornfield, Osborne, Pack and Hildreth.

ROVERS—Goal: Walker; backs: Morley and Edwards; half backs: Sabon, Towson and Hodges; forwards: Robinson, Eden, Toole, Turner and Phelps.

CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs Baronet Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

The Poona Gymkhana are playing a cricket match with the Baronet Club from Bombay. The weather is delightful and the ground could not be in better condition for a good game.

LATER.

In the cricket match commenced after twelve, four batsmen of the Poona Gymkhana have been disposed of up to the luncheon hour for 43 runs. The fielding of the Baronet Club at the opening stage of the game was loose.

The Gymkhana closed their innings for 147, Captain Davies, Major Arnold, Mr. McCall and Mr. Gardener being responsible for the best scores. The Baronet Club had up to the drawing of stumps this evening scored 123 for five wickets. The match will be continued to-morrow, Saturday. Chenoy for the Baronet Club contributed 43, the majority of his hits being boundaries.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" XI VS. HINDOO GYMKHANA.

The following have been selected to play for Bombay Gymkhana in to-day's match :—Messrs. Sprott, Brooke, C. Stileman, Christie, Powell, Purcell, Ward, Pearson, F. Stileman, Nicholson and Phillips.

CROPS IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India :—

Good rain during week Kanara, Kathiawar, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate Ratnagiri, Nasik, Bijapur, Mahi, Kantha, slight other districts except Larkana, Hyderabad. Rainfall benefical to kharif cultivation, and more needed parts Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum Savantvadi, Kolhapur. Khariff sowing generally continues, but retarded parts Sholapur, Belgaum for want of rain and Karachi owing to floods. Transplanation progressing parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Kanara, Satara, Belgaum, Savantvadi, retarded part, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Poona for want of sufficient rain and Karachi owing to floods. Seedlings withering parts Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Savantvadi. Sowing of cotton in progress parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, East Khandesh, Baroda. Fodder-supply adequate except parts Sukkur, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Dharwar. Irrigation water adequate except part Poona, Dharwar. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices risen Sukkur, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Belgaum, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 27 to 41, Gujarat 7 to 26, Konkan 2 to 30, Deccan 10 to 30, Karnatak 28 to 37 per cent. less than normal.

MR. R. S. SIEVIER SUED FOR LIBEL.

IN the King's Bench on July 6 Mr. R. C. Smith, a gentleman rider, obtained a verdicts with £350 damages, against the proprietor, and printers of the "Winning Post" and Mr. R. S. Sievier, the editor. The action was brought in respect of an article which appeared in the paper containing extracts from a book written by an Austro-German actress. The extracts in question contained the history of the rupture of a liaison between the writer and a gentleman, and the rupture was alleged to be due to her lover's jealousy of her relations with a gentleman rider named Smith who had come over to ride the horses belonging to the lady's lover. The plaintiff alleged that the article referred to him and that he had suffered in consequence. The defence was that the statements could not and did not refer to the plaintiff, but as the result showed the jury thought otherwise.

PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN.

Sir Rudolf Slatin, Inspector-General of the Sudan, stated in an interview with Reuter's Agency: "There is no spirit of unrest in the Sudan. The greater part of the tribes are happy and contented. Our position is a prosperous one, and the outlook is more hopeful than ever before. The time is fast approaching when the Sudan will pay for itself.

"Missions are having a civilising and educational influence, but the country is not ripe for the introduction of Christianity as a creed. At present the people simply do not understand what it means. The situation generally presents a marvellous contrast to the older days, and under British administration there is nowhere any sign of discontent."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN INDIA.

Indian Church Aid Association.

THE annual Service of Intercession on behalf of the work of this Association was held on June 30 at Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster, when the Bishop of Lucknow (Dr. Clifford) preached a striking sermon from the word "Helps" (1 Cor. xii, 28), on the imperative need for helping the Church in India. "Our share in the work of the Body of Christ in India," said his lordships, "and our function is just modestly to support the leaders of the Church in whatever they are already doing or trying to do." He made a powerful appeal for the support of European educational work in India—"the most pressing and clamorous need of the moment," a state of things which is "not only a serious danger, but even amounts to a scandal."

The Annual Meeting was held in the afternoon at the Church House, with the President Bishop Johnson, formerly Metropolitan of India, in the chair. On the platform, in addition to the speakers, were the Rev. John Godber, Chaplain to the present Metropolitan, and Lieut-Colonel Stephen Babington who has acted as Hon. Treasurer to the Association since its foundation in 1880.

Bishop Johnson, who was greeted with warm cheers, referred with satisfaction to the fact that the Association had come to be thoroughly appreciated. It was the medium through which people who had interests in India were able to keep up those interests and be in touch with what was going on out there. The Association ought to be known to every Anglo-Indian in the country in order that England's great responsibility in regard to India might be met. It kept in touch with the Indian Bishops, and without questioning set to work to meet their needs. Their immediate needs, the meeting was aware, were concerned with the subject of education. But the General Fund of the Association required support as well as the special objects for which appeals were made from time to time, as in the case last year of the Bishop's School at Nagpur. It was a matter for congratulation that an English Bishop had at last come to the conclusion that, to get an enjoyable holiday and complete rest and change, he could not possibly do better than go to India. He hoped the Bishop of Southwark would do his best to inoculate the whole of the English Episcopal bench with that idea.

The Secretary (Mr. H. P. K. Skipton), in his report, said that during 1909 the prinsipal work carried through by the Association had related to the rescue of the Bishop's School, Nagpur, with the result that a sum of £1,000 had been remitted to the Bishop of Nagpur, and that the Association hoped to send out another £500 very shortly. The school was now practically out of danger—a fact which the Bishop had publicly attributed to the labours of the Association. In regard to the pressing question of church education, the Association had addressed a letter to the Metropolitan, suggesting that, in consultation with the other Bishops of his Province, he should draw up a statement of the needs of the Indian Church in this matter, upon which the Association might base a movement on a large scale in England with the co-operation of the S.P.C.K. and S.P.G. This proposal was discussed by the Bishops in conclave at Allahabad last November, and suggestions made as to the distribution of the grant from the Pan Anglican Thank offering for India were sent to the Committee in England. Until the Committee's reply was received nothing further could be done, and the matter was still pending. The scheme, added Mr. Skipton, was not going to be allowed to lapse; as soon as ever the Committee made known their decision it would be placed in the foresront of the Association's work. The Association had also been in negotiation with the S.P.G., which as a Society is doing much for the domiciled girls in India, and the two Societies hoped to organise concerted action. Many white girls still allowed themselves to be deluded into going out on some pretext or promise to India, and then they found themselves in terrible difficulties. If the Association were to fail in its work, what would be the result to India? Assuredly the triumph of the Church of Rome. He believed that in the end the Anglican Church would be the Church of India, and the Federal Council had determined upon it. How then, could they possibly prevent war by sea when in the first instance at any rate, the Army would not be called out? I do not hesitate to say as a Social Democrat, that the governing minority of Germany is steadily preparing for war against this country, and I have given this publicly as my opinion for just seven years. I also state that the Social Democrats of Germany are well aware of this, and that August Bebel and other German Social Democratic leaders have so declared in the German Reichastag.

"But, putting aside such extereme pacifism as that referred to above, which even the Labour Party has not yet openely accepted, can it be reasonably urged that English Socialists would be in no danger of attack if they realised their asperations, and England had become a Socialist country possessed of an enfeebled fleet and such a third-rate Army of mercenaries as we have to-day? To me it is quite obvious if we Socialists were to achieve such success we should at once be liable to assault from without by the military Powers. They do not want Socialism. And it is, if I may say so without offence, also within the bounds of possibility that then the anti-Socialist minority in this island would appeal to the foreigner for assistance. Which, I contend, they might get if the Navy for the sake or argument, then at the disposal of Mr. Keir Hardie and fleet Mr. Snowden—were not able to meet and defeat the hostile fleet. For my part I much prefer that we should be able to fight out our own most serious social issues without any such objectionable interference from without, either now or later. And I think our pacifist friends forget that whereas in ordinary cases it takes two to make a quarrel in this case it takes only one to make peace. We are dependent upon foreign sources for six-sevenths of our food supply. The loss of the command of the narrow seas would therefore, mean that we should be at once in the position of a beleaguered fortress with upwards of 40,000,000 months too feed. A powerful Navy to Germany an aggressive luxury, is consequently to us a defensive necessity.

"Oncemore one of the real glories of our country is the Right of Asylum which for generations we have accorded to the political refugees from the Continent. I never read down the list of the names of the great men who had shelter in this island in their day of danger and distress but I feel proud of what we have done to protect men and women of all shades of opinion, from the aristocrats and reactionists of the "ancien regime" to the democrats and subversionists of to-day, against the foreign Governments which were thirsting for their blood. But these patriots of the past and of the present to what did and do they owe their immunity hert from arrest, imprisonment, execution? Not assuredly, to the pacifist appeals of British sympathisers, but to the ugly looking guns of the British fleet. I am anxious that the political fugitives who come to us for succour shall be able to rely upon that effective protection henceforth as heretofore.

"We are told, however, that the alternative lies between having a sufficiently strong fleet and the carrying-out of indispensable measures of social improvement. I do not think so. The other day you published, Sir, a vigorous appeal from a number of eminent sailors and soldiers in favour of a £100,000,000, loan for the purpose of furthererrnament. I do not think it can be denied that the wealthy classes have more interest in upholding British independence than the workers have. The latter, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, already pay more than half the taxation of the country, and if their measly wages, though accumulation of capital is calculated by Middle-Class statistics as proceeding in the United Kingdom at the the rate of upwards, of £200,000,000 a year on the average. I would suggest, therefore, that the necessary additonal cost of the Navy, an aerial fleet, etc. to ensure the national safety over and above any further taxation nacessitated by the cost of social reforms, should be specially charged both as to interest and sinking fund upon the cumulative taxation of all incomes above £300 a year. Such a loan as that suggested by experts as necessary at the present time to the amount of £100,000,000, would entail roughly an annual charge at the outside of £4,000,000, including the cost of the amortisation of the principal in fifty years. That seems a bagatelle for the well-to-do to pay in order to secure permanent naval superiority in the narrow seas at this critical juncture in our history. I, for one, do not believe that any considerable proportion of our population wishes at present to run any risk whatever of having the national policy dictated by Germany or of seeing our allies and the small Powers of Europe dominated by the same militarist empire. But nothing short of a strong Navy and a genuine Citizen Army can, as I hold, avert this serious danger."

SOCIALISM AND THE NAVY.

A remarkable letter from the veteran leader of those Socialists who cling to the full doctrine of revolutnry Socialism on the proper attitude of Socialists towards the problem of national defence has been published by the "Morning Post." Mr. Hyndman's summery of the reasons which compel him, a member of the straitest sect of Socialists, to advocate a strong Navy backed by a Citizen Army will be difficult to answer. In the course of his letter he says :—

"It seems to me that Socialists of all people ought to be the last to run any risk of allowing Prussianised Germany to be come dominant in the North Sea and the Channel. That this is the object aimed at by the German Government and the supporters of a great navy in Germany cannot be honestly disputed by anyone who has read German reviews and German journals or who has followed the course of the debates in the Reichstag. This was practically admitted to be the case in the last session of Parliament by Sir Edward Grey and other leaders of the Liberal Party when they gave way to the public demand for heavier expenditure on the fleet.

"Now I can perfectly well understand, though I do not share, the opinion of those who say with M. Herve and La Guerre Sociale that it makes no difference to the people of any country whether they are controlled by the dominant class of their own or of another nation. That is at least a logical outcome of antinationalism, and those who hold that it is a matter of indifference to Englishmen whether they are ordered about by Germans or are set to work by their own countrymen in the sphere of capitalist production for profit not unnaturally take up the Tolstovan position and declare against defensive or offensive armaments of any kind. I have not as yet noticed, however, that any member of the Labour Party has advocated that the Navy should be sold to the highest bidder, that the Army should be disbanded, and that all workers in the dockyards and arsenals should be discharged. Why not? If an effective Navy and an effective Army are not to be kept up, far better, surely, get rid of them altogether. A sham defence is worse than no defence at all. Again, those who argue that Germany cannot really mean to attack this country on the sea, when she feels strong enough to do so with good hope of success, or to give us the choice between being beaten and undergoing the humiliation of seeing all our Treaties for the support of other countries torn up before our eyes, base their contentions to a large extent upon two points: First, that the German people as a people are not hostile to Great Britain second, that the Social Democrats are so strong as to be able to put a stop to any such action by the German Government. All this is quite a mistake. Granted that the Germans are pacific they are not in a position to control the issues of peace and war. Granted that the Social Democrats are opposed to all war their leaders have told me one and all, that they could not hope to check war by Germany on France by land if the Emperor and the Federal Council had determined upon it. How then, could they possibly prevent war by sea when in the first instance at any rate, the Army would not be called out? I do not hesitate to say as a Social Democrat, that the governing minority of Germany is steadily preparing for war against this country, and I have given this publicly as my opinion for just seven years. I also state that the Social Democrats of Germany are well aware of this, and that August Bebel and other German Social Democratic leaders have so declared in the German Reichastag.

"But, putting aside such extereme pacifism as that referred to above, which even the Labour Party has not yet openely accepted, can it be reasonably urged that English Socialists would be in no danger of attack if they realised their asperations, and England had become a Socialist country possessed of an enfeebled fleet and such a third-rate Army of mercenaries as we have to-day? To me it is quite obvious if we Socialists were to achieve such success we should at once be liable to assault from without by the military Powers. They do not want Socialism. And it is, if I may say so without offence, also within the bounds of possibility that then the anti-Socialist minority in this island would appeal to the foreigner for assistance. Which, I contend, they might get if the Navy for the sake or argument, then at the disposal of Mr. Keir Hardie and fleet Mr. Snowden—were not able to meet and defeat the hostile fleet. For my part I much prefer that we should be able to fight out our own most serious social issues without any such objectionable interference from without, either now or later. And I think our pacifist friends forget that whereas in ordinary cases it takes two to make a quarrel in this case it takes only one to make peace. We are dependent upon foreign sources for six-sevenths of our food supply. The loss of the command of the narrow seas would therefore, mean that we should be at once in the position of a beleaguered fortress with upwards of 40,000,000 months too feed. A powerful Navy to Germany an aggressive luxury, is consequently to us a defensive necessity.

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WHAT IS WRONG WITH LAWN-TENNIS?

Some Reflections on the Modern Game.

THE number of players who have taken part this year in the championships at Wimbledon is larger than ever before, and they represent more nationalities. The tennis racquet has travelled farther than the cricket bat or the golf club, and it is not easy to find a country in which lawn-tennis courts have not been laid down. Moreover, the game shows variety in the introduction of new strokes and new tactics. When Messrs. Davis and Ward, the American champions, came to Wimbledon with their "break" and "reserve-twist" services most of our players, says a London writer, were painfully unequal to dealing with these. Now every second player in a suburban club has one or other of these services, and the "striker out" gives them very little reverence. The novelty has been overdone, and has not improved the game. The good straight English service, hit hard and well placed, is more formidable than all the twists. With it the brothers R. F. and H. L. Doherty were able to conquer the best players of three continents. They have retired from the game, but there are still a few players who are content with simplicity. Otto Froitzheim, the German champion, whose entire method is strangely reminiscent of the quiet and deadly accuracy of H. L. Doherty, relies for his success upon a straight service and a straight drive on both the forehand and the backhand. He may yet win the championship of England.

The fact is that certain injudicious writers have done a great deal to spoil the game of tennis as it was played. The best "screwed" or "twisted" ball is a slow ball. It is slow through the air, and slower after it has touched the ground. The only exception is the ball hit by a rising racquet which imparts rolling spin, and that is as old as the game itself. Those who remember the days of H. F. Lawford, a pioneer of lawn-tennis, and recall his great driving powers from the back-line, know that the speed at which he made the ball travel has never been exceeded. He executed the "lifted stroke in a different manner from that which is now popular, but he invented what is still, without doubt, the most effective method of hitting a ball at tennis. Watching the erractically bounding balls at Wimbledon one may sigh for an hour of Lawford to show their futility, or even for the robust methods of S. H. Smith. Before the latter's hard decisive hitting many a player with a legion of tricks has learned that they avail little when used against an opponent who hits hard and with heartbreaking sureness. The lesson which S. H. Smith taught has not been learned; when a new school arises which will have something of his supreme contempt for the subtleties of the game, the championship will be in less danger of departing from England. Fortunately we have still a few players who have not been tempted from the bath of straight tennis, Messrs. Gore and Ritchie among the number. Their high average of success at an age when most men have retired from active athletic pursuits may suggest that there is more in the simple game than the advocates of contortion will allow.

A WRONG STYLE PREVALENT.

It has become a fashion among those who try to account for the fact that in English tennis the veterans still win championships to say that it takes ten years first-class tennis to make a champion. The Renshaws changed the whole face of the game when they were little more than lads. The Dohertys were champions of England while still at the University. The argument about vast experience being necessary for the playing of first-class tennis won't stand the examination of facts. If the veterans are to-day in the front rank, that is due to the fact that the level of the game is less high than it was when they were younger. Mr. Gore probably plays better than he did fifteen or twenty years ago but he was then far from the front rank, and was not thought of as a possible champion. If the championship were confined to English players at the present time probably five out of the last eight men left in would be nearer forty than thirty, and scarcely one of them could have gained a similar position ten years ago. There is something radically wrong in that position. The neglect of tennis at the schools is generally blamed, ignoring the fact that more tennis is played at the schools to-day than was the case when the present group of champions were lads. It would be much more true to say that the younger men are devoting all their attention to a style of play that is pretty to watch, and has very little chance against the directness and practical character of the older methods.

Some such explanation has got to be sought, for the fact that out of the vast army of players no champion rises. The opportunities for the game have multiplied, there are three clubs where there was one a dozen years ago, and every little town in the kingdom has its own local tournament. Whether the seed of decay is not to be found in this very multiplicity of organised spectacles is seriously worth discussion. A tournament player makes the game almost the sole object of his life. His movements are mapped out for a whole season. He leaves one meeting on the Saturday to go on to another for the Monday, and so on from May to September. Then he may go to the continent, and passing from the German meetings to the Riviera, may cover the whole cycle of the year. Meanwhile he is absent from the club on the membership roll of which his name appears. The young men scarce see him; they have no opportunity of measuring their strength with his or learning the game from a study of his methods. The whole educative influence of his membership is sacrificed to the fever of tournaments.

The direct consequence of this system is that there is a widening gulf between club tennis and tournament tennis—as wide as that which exists between amateurism and professionalism in any other spot. Instead of there being a stream of players from the clubs there is a feeble trickle. On the one hand are men of ample leisure giving all their time to the game; on the other the business and professional men whose active support should be the backbone of English tennis. The two classes scarcely touch at any point. Regarded from the point of view of the elevation of the game, the vast increase in tournament tennis is a misfortune, and one, moreover, which has not brought the recompense of a higher standard of play. Tennis in the clubs is far better than it was; in the tournaments the field is held by the veterans. A similar position is seen in the cricket world, but there we have an organisation always on the look-out to discover and develop talent. Nothing of the kind exists in relation to first-class tennis, which is becoming a spectacle provided by a small group of those who can give their time wholly to the tournaments.

TRADE INFLUENCE.

One effect of this broad separation of the tennis world into two distinct nations has been a lamentable growth of trade influence in the game. There is no desire on the part of the writer to go into past controversies. The fact remains that there are vast profits to be made from the racquet which wins a championship, from the selection of a particular make of ball for the most important tournaments, or from the choice of a certain kind of posts or nets. It is not for nothing that the various makers compete to supply these things, for lawn-tennis players are good deal like sheep in regard to the implements of the game. They will buy those things which have been given the mark of success by a particular man, or by use at Wimbledon or elsewhere. This state of affairs is unavoidable; it is human instinct to desire to have the things which are presumably best adapted for success. But the corollary should be that nobody with trade connexions should have any part in the government of the game, and that any payment, direct or indirect, for the use of a name should cause the recipient to pass automatically out of the ranks of amateur tennis. Trade influence has touched many sports, but it has touched none that it has not debased. Tennis tournaments are in danger of becoming the back-ground of an advertising scheme.

The man who pays is the ordinary clubman. How that is may be seen if the racquets alone be considered. When lawn-tennis was in its infancy a racquet cost from ten to fifteen shillings, unless it was especially made. The man who paid a guinea was regarded as extravagant. Now the price of the best racquets is 27s. 6d. or 30s. These are better than their forerunners—better in shape, in balance and in material. But there is nothing whatever to cover the starting increase in price in the racquet itself. Makers, however, have been able to use the name now of this player and now of that as an advertisement of their wares, and they have made fortunes from the liking of ordinary players to use the same weapon as the champion of a moment. The same thing it may be argued has happened with cricket bats, and the answer is that the men who have made the fame of particular bats or particular golf-clubs are professionals in almost all cases. To many of the men who have allowed a racquet to be named after them not a shadow of suspicion attaches. Their good nature has simply been better than their judgement. The legislators for the game should see to it that kindness of this type is made impossible.

If lawn-tennis is to retain popularity of the kind which draws crowds a means must be found of bringing new men into the game. Spectators will not pay for ever to see the same players executing the same strokes year after year. The older connexion between club tennis and tournament tennis must be restored. Finally, the trade element must be resolutely scotched. If at the same time players can rid themselves of the gratifying belief that "twists" and "screws," "chops," and "break-backs" can compensate for the lack of clean driving and accurate placing there will be hope for English tennis.

PRINCESS'S MEMOIRS OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A New Gladstone Story.

To the list of stories of the Second Empire is now to be added "My Memoirs," by the late Princess Caroline Murat.

It is a piquante record of the activities and gaieties of the Court of Napoleon III., by one who, as Robert Leighton points out in his introduction, "enjoyed unexampled opportunities of observation. "The memoirs," he adds, "now appear in the condition in which their author left them."

The Princess is very outspoken concerning things in general at the Court of the Second Empire, its levity and occasional boisterousness.

"The Countess de Castiglione was frivolous as well as frank. . . . Fancy dress balls that she most succeeded in creating astonishment. At one held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in February, 1857, she appeared arrayed as Queen of Hearts in an exceedingly decollete costume, entirely open at the sides from the hips downwards. . . . Her conspicuous ornaments were crimson hearts, as it were, thrown at random upon the dress, some in positions that were decidedly unexpected. The Empress congratulated her upon her achievements, added, looking at one of the symbols which was particularly conspicuous: 'But your heart seems a little low.'"

Again, the Princess tells of a pretty giri who was to represent the Cupid at some after-dinner theatricals. The Princess proceeds: "Doubtful concerning her costume, she sent a message to her military parent—'Dear Papa, I am playing love to night. Implore you to send me all I shall need for the parts. 'Certainly,' he responded, promptly, and, of course, he sent her nothing."

NO NEED TO EXAGGERATE.

Princess Murat, although admitting that during the Second Empire there was abundant cause for gossip and scandal, avers that much that has been written is exaggerated. "The Empress Eugenie," she says, "was herself too strict and circumspect, to permit any looseness of talk or of conduct, and scandal was rigidly discouraged even if it could not be suppressed. At a ball given at the Tuileries early in 1865 a guest of the scandal-loving type dared to bring into question the character of a certain very good looking, unmarried girl, a daughter of one of the functionaries of the court. The narrator declared that the girl was absent, because she was occupied with her baby born only a few mornings previously, adding, unblushingly, that the Emperor was the father. One of the Empress's ladies-in-waiting stood near and heard this attempt to ruin an innocent girl's reputation.

"'One ought to be quite certain of one's facts before circulating a story like that,' she intervened. 'Oh, but it is true,' the other retorted, warmly, 'the accouchement took place at the residence of an intimate friend of mine.'

"'You astonish me,' returned Madame de Latour-Manborg, 'and the more so since there is the young lady herself dancing.'

"Covered with confusion, the scandal-monger watched Madame de Latour-Manborg advance towards the Empress. Presently a chamberlain approached her to inform her that her carriage was waiting, and hereafter her name was missing from the list of those received at the Tuileries."

SKYLARKING IN A PALACE.

They used to have some rare old frolics at that famous Court, too, and the Princes calls to mind an occasion when to celebrate, Shrove Tuesday, a party of ladies and gentlemen, led by the Empress, got astride their chairs, and grasping the side bars as if they were the reins of a horse, indulged in a regular Shrove Tuesday cavalcade, going round and round the large room where they had been taking tea, to the accompaniment of the trumpeting and boisterous calls of the hunting field.

In the chapter, "Exiles in England," the Princess deals with the life in this country of the Empress Eugenie and the ex-Emperor's retreat to England. She also tells the following story of Mr. Gladstone.

"Speaking of Mr. Gladstone reminds me of the afternoon when a number of people had come to the Empress's tea. . . . Prince Lucien Bonaparte, after some little time listening and talking, asked the Empress in a loud whisper who was the gentleman talking to the Emperor! On being told it was Mr. Gladstone, he said, 'Mais Comment done and went on 'I didn't know a Liberal could be a true gentleman?'

There are many other interesting chapters in the book, which is very finely illustrated but those dealing with life at the brilliant French Court will appeal most to the average reader. They are so frankly personal.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Censured by his own Profession.

With only eight dissentients, a crowded meeting of the Law Society (solicitors) on July 8 passed a motion of censure upon Mr. Lloyd George for his attack upon the society in a speech in Parliament on June 15. He had been invited to explain his remarks or attend the meeting, but did not reply.

Mr. E. Ellett, Cirencester, moved the resolution, which declared that the Chancellor's "allegation that the society's opposition to proposals in Parliament has been uniformly based on a selfish desire to maintain professional charges in disregard if the public intrest is unfounded in fact and is an unjust aspersion upon the honour of the profession of which he is a member."

Mr. Ellett explained that the speech arose out of the criticism of the Somers House regulations for assessing the increment duty. The Council of the society gave the opinion (without any reference to the heirs of the Finance Act) that the costs so involved were not covered in the authorised scale.

Mr. J. S. Beale doubted whether the profession would be proud to consider the Chancellor as a member. ("Oh!" and applause.)

Mr. Hawksley thought that they would not do themselves much good if they attached too much weight to what had passed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bell moved that the next business be proceeded with to give the Chancellor an opportun

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 21st July, should be regarded as a Full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuter.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell.....H M S
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Tayl r.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 22.

Ariel	2208	Race.....	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	...Andrew Zoel & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla.....	W&A Graham & Co
Dwarka	759	Morzon.....	M M & Co
Glenchening	3067	Craig.....	.....
Indiana	2508	Parkar	...W & A Graham & Co
Muttra	2985	Seddon.....	M M & Co
Rajmal	2522	Hallet.....	B & A M Jeewanji
Nowabera	1961	Rose.....	M M & Co
Nonsuch	2414	Weston	...W & A Graham & Co
Sindia	2041	Atkin.....	T Morrison and Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie.....	M M & Co
Persiana	2616	Garrett.....	T Morrison & Co
Rahmania	1872	Coats.....	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born.....	B & H S N & Co
Salsette	502	Willoughley,	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite,	W & A Graham & Co
Silverdale	2440	McLeod	...W & A Graham & Co
Wardha	2552	Archdeacon	..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
D&E Culna	3693	Farquherson	...Antwerp	...4-8	M M & Co
F Clan Macneil	2504	Roden	...Marmagoa	...23-7	James Finlay & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	...Persian Gulf	...6 8	B & P S N & Co
K Umsinga	1369	Robertson	.....M'borough	...23 7	W & A Graham & Co
L Produce	743	Winsues	...Singapore	...23 7	F F Campbell & Co
N Duneden	3051	Case	.....Baltimore	...25 7	R A Willis
O Haidari	1563	Kass	.....Jeddah	...27 7	B & P S N Co
P Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	...Philadelphia	...23 7	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tosa Maru	3160	Nomura	.....Kobe	...29 7	N Y Kaisha
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	.....Liverpool	...29-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kalibia	3149	Stewart	...Dunkirk	...4-8	W & A Graham & Co
4 M Bacquehem	2752	Gallowich	Priceste	...N F	A L S N Co
5 Glenlyon	2654	Anderson	.....Karachi	...23 7	M M & Co
6 Vorwaerts	3727	Bednar	...Kobe	...25-7	A L S N Co
7 Neidenfels	3385	Frisins	.....Karachi	...26-7	W & A Graham & Co
12&13 Caledonia	3529	Hayward	.....London	...30 7	P & O S N & Co
15 Trieste	3203	Witsche	.....Trieste	...1 8	A L S N Co
16 Madura	1273	Bamber	.....Buareh	...25 7	M M & Co

M W D D

Umballa	3426	Rait	...Calcutta	...26-7	...M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	...Marmagoa	...23 7	...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	...Karachi	...22 7	...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	.....N F	.....	B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Tosa Maru	Nomura	Kobe, June 22
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, July 17

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer F Ferdinand for Trieste.
" Tosa Maru for China.
" Mohammadi for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday:—
Steamer Produce, Winsues, Bangkok.
" Clan Macniel, Roden, Marmagoa.
" Umsinghs, Robertson, London.
" Den of Ruthven, Thomson, Philadelphia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel	From
18	Tara	Negapatam
18	Peter Jebsen	Calcutta
18	Clan Chattan	Coast
18	Kilkeman	Banbury
19	Gwalior	Rangoon
19	Shah Ameer	Akyab
20	Nerbudda	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia passed Suez on the 21st instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 31st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Baldaino from Bombay left Aden on the 22nd instant for Genoa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler left Seychelles for Bombay on 21st instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd July 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	21	7	p.m.	5	37
Teheran ...	22	1	55 p.m.	0	56
Suez	22	2	p.m.	0	44

NOTICES.

Cable Aseb Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnan and Weining. (18-7-10.)

Ahvaz reports line down Mohammerah side since yesterday 5 a.m. (22-7-10).

Telegraphic communication with Eastern Bengal Assam and Burma is now completely re-established and Traffic to and from those districts—Express and Ordinary is now normal. (22-7-10).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of Rs. 15 Lakhs being the 2nd Instalment of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the Acquisition of Sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City, repayable 1st May, 1949.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loan.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1910. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the 2nd instalment of 15 Lakhs of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the acquisition of sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City."

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas: it must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 10th October 1910 during Bank Hours.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender into the Chief Accountant's Office.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amounts of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal of the Loan on the 1st May 1949.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

Interest from the date of payment to the 31st October will be payable on the 1st November 1910, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the 31st October 1910, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1910.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

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NOVELTIES.
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
HIGH CLASS GOODS
AT MODERATE PRICES,
and we place the resources of
A REGENT STREET HOUSE
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PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 23rd July, 1910.

CANADIAN LIFE—TAME AND WILD.

EMIGRANTS to Canada have been encouraged and discouraged alternately, in some cases even returned with or without thanks to their country of origin. This game of shuttlecock goes on simultaneously with the publication of the most glowing accounts of what a good thing life can be made in Canada, thus whetting the desire of enterprising souls to realise without delay the joys they read about in authorised versions of colonial affairs. Then comes a sudden warning to the emigrant to be prepared with resources that even in an old-worn-out country would mean a fair chance of prosperity, and before a long notification from the Colonial office at home or abroad that new and stringent rules are in force against emigrants who come without the stipulated high qualifications, in which youth, health and especially money figure largely. It is cruel to arouse reasonable hopes and then show that only a very favoured few can dare to seek their fruition. Two articles in the *Times* dealing with "Wild Life in Canada" and "Canadian Women," are of interest in this connection. The first speaks chiefly of the birds of the country, the other shows comprehensively and temptingly the exceptional advantages enjoyed by half the human Canadian population. If it should make hundreds of Englishwomen in less happy parts of the world keen to settle in Canada no one need be surprised. Though women have not the Parliamentary vote in Great Britain—nor in Canada for that matter—they help to shape the policy of the family in every well-regulated household, and they may urge their husbands, fathers or brothers to emigrate to a land where life seems to run in healthy and pleasant, if hard-working, lines. In Toronto, Montreal and Ontario, women have much influence which they use for the general good. They started a vigorous campaign in Toronto, through their National Council, for pure water, and a by-law ordering filtration was the result of the agitation. They voted solid for municipal honesty in Montreal and won a clear victory. They strongly support union within the Empire and should therefore have the sympathies of all British Unionists. The Canadian Women's Institute associates farmers' wives and daughters in an effort to improve rural life, to lighten women's work on farms and to encourage social intercourse. In Canada women take up any kind of employment and they make a brilliant success of business life. Having plenty of work at command, they adapt themselves to it heartily, know their own value thoroughly and calmly refuse to be "put upon." The Canadian women displays initiative in planning outlets for her talents and activities, a gift few women or even men possess. If her home be on the lonely prairie, and her daily life entail hardship, she looks hopefully forward and enjoys meanwhile her freedom with an optimism that points to future opportunities for advancement, if not for herself, certainly for her children.

The Canadian Universities give degrees to women. The first to open its doors thus was Queen's University, Kingston, in 1878, Dalhousie in Halifax followed suit three years later, Toronto in 1884, New Brunswick in '86, and Manitoba in the next year. The young girls who take advantage of these College facilities are conscientious and hardworking, their purpose usually being the serious one of earning a living. Fate often decides otherwise, and many of them marry, not seldom, the very young men who were their classmates. Honours fall thick among women graduates, the gold medal for Greek and prizes for Greek and Latin prose were adjudged to women at Kingston recently. Dalhousie girl graduates are strong in mathematics and Dr. Maude Abbott has upheld the credit of her sex by her contributions to medical science and will receive an honorary degree this year. In Ontario 85 per cent. of the teachers are women, and a woman heads the poll for the Advisory Council in Education. Just now there is a feeling against maintaining the feminist majority existing in the more advanced schools, though it is admitted that the country is indebted to them for the high ideal they have taught Canadian children. For amusements, the gentler sex in the Dominion boat, swim and camp out in the summer-time, and enjoy skating, ski-ing and snow-shoeing in the winter with such good effect that the writer in the "Times" almost breaks into poetry declaring that these exercises "touch the cheek of the Canadian girl with a glow like the sunset." Her character is described as frank and simple, the conditions of her life make her high-spirited and a good chum, without taking from her the great charm of being a mystery and a past mistress of the unexpected. She is heir to all the character of the mother-country, filtered through generations in the purer, crisper air of Canada.

The mere man who expects to drop at once into a game paradise in Canadian wilds will be disappointed at first. He has left the land of the pampered and preserved pheasant and patridge, he cannot hunt the fox which is ignominiously trapped—nor shoot rabbits at dawn and dewy eve as he can in England, nor will he meet with many hares. There are no hedges and consequently none of the small songsters, who build in such places, to interest him; the skylark does not soar and fling on the air his unpremeditated lay, and the cuckoo's note is absent. There is no overcrowding of the bird tribe in Canada. The new-comer must go to look for them. Moreover, as there is a considerable amount of the Arctic in the Canadian climate, birds are driven to migrate, if they don't want to die every year, "more Hibernicus," for from November to March few of them could pick up a living in the deeply snow-covered land. Some can stay, for nature has given them the means to deal with hard times; woodpeckers struggle through, so does the snow-bunting; the grouse even thrives and the good old crows collect in congresses to fight their way to spring, the jays also, blue and brown and a very few others with strong bills can get at winter supplies. But with summer great flocks of every species return. As these are obliged to consider the difference in climate of their winter and summer quarters they seem to have borrowed brighter and more ornamental plumage from the tropical regions they visit, but to have less music in their voices than their Old World cousins. The woodpecker dons a scarlet top-knot, the oriole a livelier yellow, the blackbird grows red wings, and the tanager's scarlet coat flashes in dazzling contrast through the green woods. But not one of all these sings as does the nightingale, finch or canary, thrush, lark or even cuckoo, their songs are but faint echoes of the warblings of their British fellows. Swans, wild geese, and duck exist in Canada in thousands upon thousands. The animals are constant to the soil and make provision for the rigors of the climate in their clothing, almost all wearing thick fur, many going even further and prudently hibernating during the coldest months. The coat of the Canadian bison or buffalo is thick compared to the almost bare-skinned Indian animal. The musk-rat's fur makes it of considerable value as imitation seal-skin, the wapiti's winter gear is much thicker than that of the British fallow deer. The otter is not hunted, his golden fur is too valuable and he is well protected. The fox not being available, some Canadian packs manage to hunt with the drag, and in the West the coyote gives them a run. There is no dearth of four-footed small beasties offering different degrees of interest or of sport in their woodland lives. The fisherman in Canada may count himself lucky, for he may cast a fly for every sort and kind of fish from salmon to trout, and in every water far or near. Game preservers will be glad to think that Canada is beginning to see the force or the necessity of game laws and is protecting her fine animal world from destruction. Thus there are many ways in which Canadian women and men can round off the hardships of life in the Dominion.

BARDIC CHRONICLES OF INDIA.

WE are glad to find that the Bengal Asiatic Society is receiving material help in the very useful work, that it has recently taken in hand, of collecting what are known as the Bardic Chronicles of India. A committee, we learn, has been formed in Marwar of influential men, including the Prime Minister of that Rajput State, to assist the Society with energetic work on the spot, for Rajputana, of which Marwar or Jodhpur is a very considerable part, abounds in these chronicles. The Jodhpur Darbar has also undertaken to give pecuniary assistance in collecting and also publishing those chronicles which relate to that State. The Gaekwar of Baroda, too, is co-operating as his State is also rich in such materials. If other Native States were to follow the enlightened example of these, there is every likelihood of a large collection of these old manuscripts being made and also of our possessing a good critical edition and possibly also a translation later on. The greatest difficulty with these chronicles is that many of them have not been written down yet, but are only handed down by word of month. In such cases the bards whose profession it is to recite these chronicles ought to be searched out and their oral narratives transferred to paper, a work of no little worry and trouble, for individual bards differ in their version of the same story, some adding, others omitting, details as their fancy takes them, and it is very hard to get at a correct text without as it were collecting a number of these living codices. But the work is eminently worth doing despite the trouble and cost involved in it, especially as the bards who are the hereditary depositaries of these old-world tales and legends from which much can be gleaned that may be of historical value, are rapidly dying out before the new order of things. Modern culture which we have introduced nearly everywhere is not favourable to the preservation of this essentially mediœval type of singers, who dreamily live in the past. They are mostly to be found at Native Courts as poor pensioners of the Prince, drawing their pittance in exchange of poetic praises of his ancestors, and receive scant encouragement from the Prince if he be enlightened as he comes to look upon them as idle drones.

But the Asiatic Society has, we hope, shown to these Princes a new and enlightened use to which these bards can be put by taking down from their dictation the curious mixture of history and eulogy that they recite with such wonderful powers of memory. If once all their tales are put down securely on paper, the task of sifting them critically and finding out the probable history from the improbable fiction contained in them can be undertaken by scholars. The importance of these bardic chronicles and poems recited by Bhats and Charans for history was seen by Tod (1785-1835) nearly a century ago, and though he showed by his own splendid example in his work *Rajasthan*, based almost entirely on them, to what great uses they could be turned for throwing a light on the meagre medieval history of the country, he has scarcely had a follower in his labours on them. Kinloch Forbes (1821-1865) also had a genuine enthusiasm for these old chronicles of which he collected a good number. But with these two brilliant exceptions nobody has paid any attention to this kind of work. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain posesses Tod's collection of these bardic chronicles and the Bombay Asiatic Society has in its keeping a part of Forbes' treasures. But they have so far done little with them. Tod pointed out eighty years ago that we deplored the want of indigenous history in ancient and medieval India, and yet neglected these bardic chronicles which were capable of yielding considerable materials for such history. This reproach of neglecting an important source for Indian history will be wiped out if, as appears likely, the Bengal Asiatic Society succeeds in its task undertaken, none too soon, of first collecting and then publishing these Bardic Chronicles of India.

FABULOUS AMERICAN PRICES.

IT was only a few weeks ago that one of America's millionaires was complaining of the great increase in price of all commodities in ordinary use in the United States. He instanced some fabulous prices—about seven shillings—which he was called on to pay in a New York Hotel for a cup of tea and two eggs. Nearly every week the mail contains something on the subject, and a High Prices Commission in the State would not, we should fancy, be an unpopular move. A Consular report containing the latest information gives a list of figures, which remind us of a table of prices at the Crawford Market, when compared with the prices of not very long ago, such as we published in a recent article, except that, if anything, prices in America appear to be even "more so" than in Bombay. The steady increase in the price of everything, says this report, that goes to make up the cost of living is the most serious cloud on the economic horizon at the present time. In the last decade, for instance, there has been a practically steady increase per cent. in the price of the following grains as stated:—Corn, 111·2 per cent; oats, 85·1; wheat, 59·5; barley, 34·1. In potatoes there has been an increase of 70·5 per cent. and in hay of 49·7 per cent. Since 1907 the rise has been more marked than ever and a table of increases in prices in 1907 over 1896 includes the following:—Beef (fresh), 26.7 per cent; mutton (dressed), 39·9; milk (fresh), 43·1; butter (creamery), 54; butter (dairy), 69·4; herrings, 83·4; bacon, 93; vegetables (fresh), 149·7. An official comparison of the prices of necessaries with the prices of 13 years ago, shows increases up to 150 per cent. As to causes of the increases, opinions of course are legion, and vary according to the particular shade of the givers' political views. Some people blame the tariff, many more blame the trusts, while others put it all down to one or more of the following:—Over production of gold, over-spending, i.e., waste from buying more than is needed and a wholesale desertion of the farms for the cities, great increase in money spent on luxuries. There is less difference than might be expected between the relative increases in the cost of living and in wages, but, while the wages of higher grades of labour have increased almost in proportion, those of the lower grades show a far less proportionate increase.

AN INTERNATIONAL LOAD-LINE.

THERE can be no doubt—at any rate from a British point of view—as to the desirability of the adoption of an international load-line. Not only would it relieve the British shipowner of a certain amount of unfair competition by the shipping of countries, which are not so strict as our own in regard to overloading, but a uniform practice at all ports would remove a certain amount of inconvenience. Shipping circles will therefore be interested to hear that the latest country to signify its agreement with British regulations on the subject is Holland. This follows a similar understanding with France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden, and hopes are now entertained that other maritime nations, more especially the United States and Japan, will be induced to join. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, provides that where the Board of Trade certify that the laws and regulations of any foreign country relating to the overloading of ships are equally effective with the like provisions of the British measure, a vessel which has complied with these rules shall not be liable to detention or to any fine or penalty in any United Kingdom port. Shortly after the Act came into operation the Board of Trade decided to recognise the load-lines assigned by the Bureau Veritas and the Germanischer Lloyd, under the authority of the French and German Governments respectively, and this was, the beginning of a movement which has had no set-back since.

THE P. & O. s.s. "Delta" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday, the 24th instant.

THE public are hereby informed by the Telegraph Department that communication with Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma is now completely re-established and traffic to and from those districts—express and ordinary—is now normal.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

IN Parliament this has been a dull week and although the dulness has been relieved in the Commons by a somewhat spirited discussion on the Budget and an important debate in the Lords on the lawlessness prevalent in certain counties in Ireland, there is no real fight in either party and everybody is looking forward with eagerness to the adjournment. It is to be an adjournment and not a prorogation. There will not be an autumn session but autumn sittings—a distinction with a difference. The followers of Mr. Redmond have been showing their teeth a little over Mr. George's refusal to give way on the question of the whisky duties, but even if they had the power to do so it is doubtful if they would smash the Government. Mr. William O'Brien naturally is using this curious state of things for all it is worth and in his agreeable manner tells his former devoted friends that they have been once for all thrown on the scrap-heap as a Parliamentary force. Not only he further reminds them has the Veto Conference been held in defiance of them, but Mr. George "has not even thought them worth purchasing by dropping the 3s. 9d. spirit duty." Among minor difficulties ahead of the Government are a threat of trouble on the part of the Lsbour group regarding the Civil Lists, and what is perhaps more serious an increasing feeling of hostility on the part of the more sturdy of the Protestants against the Accession Oath Bill. At a great meeting in the Queen's Hall yesterday a copy of that measure was torn into bits by the gallant Chairman, Colonel Sandys, M.P., amidst enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Asquith may yet regret that he had to raise the *odium theologicum*. The suffragettes and suffragists are shouting as if they were now quite out of the wood. I prefer to wait and see.

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

When Sir Charles Hardinge was appointed as Lord Minto's successor it was understood that he would be created a peer of the realm before taking up his new duties, a distinction now considered necessary to the dignity of a Governor-General, whether the person selected likes it or not. *On dit* that the present Governor-General of South Africa would have preferred to remain plain Mr. Herbert Gladstone, but the late King was, it seems, inexorable and that of course settled the matter. I suppose that from what everybody says our rule in India would at once collapse if anybody who is not a Lord, even though a brand-new one, should be sent out to govern her, but for the life of me I do not see why in a democratic transmarine State it is more important that its Governor-General should be a Peer than it is for the Prime Minister of England. They see it pleases colonials; that may be so, but I have known very many of our Overseas brethren and I have scarcely ever met one who was a snob. It is said apparently with authority that the Viceroy-Designate is to be known as Lord Penshurst. Penshurst is the name of a pretty Kentish village not far from Tunbridge Wells and the home of the head of the Hardinge family. South Park as it is called is, however, somewhat over-shadowed by Penshurst Place, one of the most famous historical mansions in the South of England, and associated with the name of the famous Sir Philip Sidney, soldier, poet and statesman. Lord Kitchener is very quiet. Meanwhile people are speculating as to what his fortune will be. The nation and the Empire will not tolerate that their greatest asset shall remain in splendid isolation. There appears to be no doubt that he was distinctly King Edward's favourite for the Viceroyalty. It is also said that Lord Morley thinks very highly of him, but it is assumed that he shrank from running the risk of being told that by selecting a soldier to be Viceroy he confessed that his reform policy was a failure. Lord Kitchener's friends say that if he had been chosen as Viceroy he would have dropped the soldier, but they do not say how he could have dropped it.

MR. CLARK.

Lord Ronaldshay continues to bombard Mr. Montagu with exasperating questions about the Commercial Membership of the Viceregal Cabinet and to one of these questions the India Office representative replied rather curtly:—"The Secretary of State does not propose to make any statement as to the advice that we may think fit to tender His Majesty." Undismayed Lord Ronaldshay continued the heckling. To the second of his questions on Tuesday the Under-Secretary made answer that although the three previous holders of the post were Indian Civilians, those responsible for the creation of the post "contemplated that this would be the exception rather than the rule and did not regard personal knowledge of the conditions and circumstances of Indian commerce and industry as an indispensable qualification." Up jumped the noble Lord again and asked was it the intention of those responsible for the creation of the post that either a member of the Indian Civil Service or a permanent member of the business community should be appointed? The Speaker came to Mr. Montagu's rescue by observing that it was impossible to say what was the intention. This—if it is not a breach of privilege to say so—was rather hard upon Lord Ronaldshay considering that the Under Secretary had just before been allowed to tell the House what the authors of the portfolio "contemplated." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, I hear, says that Mr. Clark is the best Private Secretary he has ever had. Nobody, I think, denies that Mr. Clark is a brilliant man and it is natural that Mr. George should wish to do something for one who has been so useful to him. Mr. Gladstone never forgot his Private Secretaries and most of them were pushed on, but not at the expense of the service in India. No doubt we shall hear more about the matter in the Indian Budget debate on the 26th instant if the proposal to send Mr. Clark to India is not in the meantime abandoned in conformity with the widely expressed wish that the position, in default of a commercial man, should be given to a member of the I.C.S.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

I. C. S. GARDEN PARTY AND DINNER.

Although the weather was far from ideal for the Ladies' Reception given by the I. C. S. Dinner Club on Tuesday in the beautiful gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, the rain held off and this was something in this fearful apology for a summer. As became the occasion the fair sex were in a majority and I am sorry that it is beyond my powers to describe the charming dresses which they wore. These were the more noticeable and welcome after the gloom of the long spell of national mourning. Scattered amongst the attractive throng were numerous Indian ladies in their graceful costumes giving an appropriate Oriental touch to the scene. Of Bombay people present, I saw Sir William Lee-Warner (Chairman of the Dinner Club for the present year), Sir John and Lady Jardine, Sir Arthur C. Trevor, Sir Raymond West, Sir Evan James, Sir James Monteath, Sir Andrew Wingate, Sir Frederick Lely, Dr. John Pollen, Dr. Arthur Pollen, Mrs. Herbert Birdwood with her son, General W. R. Birdwood, Lady Scott and Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore. I also observed Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir John Frederick Price, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir James Thomson, Mr. K. G. Gupta, who was introducing his new colleague in the India Council, Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, to many who had not previously met him, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles J. Lyall, Sir James Bourdillon, Mr. Justice Casperss, Sir H. Thirkell-White, Sir Harold A. Stuart, Sir James Digges La Touche, Sir John Edge, Sir Horatio Shephard, Mr. H. M. Kisch, Sir Theodore Morison, Professor T. W. Arnold, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Mr. R. B. Buckley and Mr. F. S. Bullock. An excellent programme of music was performed by the string band of the Royal Engineers who, I suppose, out of compliment to our hosts included in the selection an Oriental patrol. To-night the annual dinner of the Club is being held at the Trocadero, with Lord Curzon of Kedleston as the guest of the occasion, and we are to have a report of the proceedings in the newspapers. Unless I am mistaken this is only the second time that the Press have been invited to these reunions. The rule "No Reporters" was departed upon two years ago when Lord Morley was the guest and made an important and courageous pronouncement. The company assembled to-night under the presidency of Sir William Lee-Warner, members about 160, and as usual it is as far as possible grouped according to provinces. At the "Bombay table" were Sir James Monteath, Sir Stoyning Edgerley, Sir Edward Candy, Sir Edmond Fulton, Sir Andrew Wingate, Sir Athelstone Baines, Messrs. W. R. Pratt, J. King, W. Porteous, J. B. Reid, J. Pollen, R. A. Lamb, C. A. Kincaid, C. G. H. Fawcett, L. J. Mountford, W. H. Crowe, J. K. Spence, A. D. Pollen, F. L. Charles, F. H. Moscardi, W. Doderet, I. Nissim, R. A. Leslie Moore, B. Maconochie, C. E. F. Bunbury and H. B. Clayton, Sir Evan James, Sir William Trevor, Mr. G.F. Sheppard and Mr. Willoughby Woodward, at the cross-table in the seats of the mighty or perhaps I should say the mightier. Others here include that Grand Old Civilian, Mr. Walter Scott Seton-Karr, whose Indian career began 16 years before the Viceroy-designate was born, Sir S. C. Bayley, Sir C. A. Elliott, Sir H. M. Durand, Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, Sir W. E. Ward, Sir C. J. Lyall, Mr. K. G. Gupta, Sir H. T. White, etc. Sir Edward Henry sits at the head of the "Bengal table" and another of the vice-chairmen is the popular hon. secretary, Mr. Austin Low. By the way I wonder how many of your readers are aware what is the motto of the I. C. S. Dinner Club? It is *Tu regere imperio populos paciaque imponere morem*. Lovers of Virgil will not need to be told where the words come from. The full passage from which the quotation is made reads:—

"Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; paciaque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos."

This has been Englished by Lord Bowen in his translations of the *Aeneid* as follows:—

"Thine, O Roman, remember, to reign over every race!
These be thine arts, thy glories, the ways of peace to proclaim;
Mercy to show to the fallen, the proud with battle to tame."

Another rendering, in prose is:—"Be thy charge, O Roman, to rule the nations in this Empire; this shall be thine art, to lay down the law of peace; to be merciful to the conquered and to beat the haughty down,"—excellent and indeed exalted sentiments.

MR. ANIK'S PARTY.

The evening party given at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday evening by a prominent member of the Moslem colony, Mr. Abdeali S. M. Anik, to celebrate the marriage in Bombay of his son, Habat, to Asma, daughter of Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Husein, passed off very successfully, the guests numbering upwards of 200. Amongst those who accepted invitations were the following:—

Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Sir Phiroseshah and Lady Mehta, Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, K.C.I.E., Mirza Abassali and Mrs. Baig Mr. G. K. Gupta, H. E. Mirza Mehdi Khan (Persian Ambassador), Djevad Bey (Turkish Embassy), Essat Bey (Turkish Embassy), Hussein Bey (Turkish Embassy), Sabit Bey (Turkish Embassy), Munji Bey (Ottoman Consul General in London), M. Enver Effendi, Khalid Sheldrake Effendi, Ali Hikmat Nahid Effendi Bey, Mons. Abdulgafur Khan (Persian Embassy), Professor and Mrs. T. W. Arnold, Mr. Chotalal J. Parekh, Mr. K. N. Desai, the Hon. Allibhoy Moola Jivanjee, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Birdwood, Mr. P. H. Brown, Mr. H. M. Bhownagree, Mr

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Driving Away the Dominions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

At the second reading debate of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Balfour raised the question of Imperial Preference. He said that the Mother Country alone stood in the way. Canada had been driven to conclude treaties, resulting in a diminution of the preference to Great Britain.

Australia and the Cape would have to do the same, and in the end the Dominions would frame future treaties regardless of Great Britain. He said that the Empire's only standpoint isolated its units with the worst results to British trade, and Imperial unity. He quoted the new Japanese Tariff as an example of the disadvantages of having nothing to offer.

Mr. Asquith said that Canada's Treaty concessions were in no wise prejudicial to British trade. He taunted the Opposition with the nebulousness of their own reciprocity policy. Whenever British goods competed with Colonial, they were excluded. He did not complain thereof. That price we gladly paid for a free and loyal Empire, which we should not have had if we continued to dictate their fiscal policy to the Colonies Complete freedom was the best security of unity.

Anti-Tariff Movement in Canada.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A telegram from Winnipeg states that a deputation of Western farmers has waited on Sir W. Laurier and complained of the burdens of protection, asserting that manufacturers were being fattened and progress was being hampered. They opposed a preference as enhancing the cost of living of British workers.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

A Mysterious Memorial.

LONDON, JULY 21.

In reply to questions put in the House of Commons by Mr. Seymour King, in reference to the reorganization of the Political Department introduced in 1906, Mr. Montagu said that Lord Morley had not prescribed any period within which the Government of India should report on its working. Communications had passed between Lord Morley and India on the subject, and Lord Morley did not think that any further action was necessary at present. Lord Morley had received no information from the Government of India with reference to a memorial from prominent military men of the Department to the Viceroy and against the scheme, but he would enquire.

NEW YORK STOCKBROKER'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A well-known stockbroker, named Athelstan Farnforth, has committed suicide in Central Park, New York. He was an ex-clergyman and had been suffering from nervous breakdown latterly. He had but small financial embarrassment.

THE PRISON REFORMS.

Received with General Approval

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Prison Reforms are viewed on non-party lines. They are characterised as being harmonious with the evolution of modern intelligence, and are generally received with much approval. Some regrets, however, are expressed that they should have been put forward at such a moment, so that suffragettes are invited to display further defiance of the law.

TEN-INCH GUN BLOWS UP.

Ten People Killed.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A telegram from Fort Monroe, Virginia, states that ten people were killed, and five injured, by the blowing out of the breach of a 10 inch gun, while the batteries were practising with the idea of repelling a hostile fleet.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Countess of Westmorland is dead.

LONDON, JULY, 22.

Sir Lewis Tupper and Mr. May Thomas, the author and journalist have died.

Sir Lewis Tupper, K. C.I.E., who received his title in 1903 had a distinguished career in the Punjab. He was born in London in May 1848, the son of Captain C. W. Tupper of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. Having received his education at Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he entered the Indian Civil Service, and joined the Punjab Commission in 1871. After a short service as Assistant Commissioner and in the Settlement Department, he became successively secretary, junior secretary and chief secretary to the Punjab Government. He was also Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division. He served for five years under the Government of India as officiating under secretary and secretary in the Revenue Department, and on special duty in the Foreign Department. Also in 1905-6 he was a temporary member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. He was at one time Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University and in 1906-7 he was president of the Indian Telegraph Committee. He retired in 1907. He was the author of Punjab Customary Law (Zools) 1880, and "Our Indian Protectorate" 1893, as well as a large number of essays and addresses mainly on Indian legal and administrative subjects.]

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Railwaymen's Society Refuses Support.

MEN QUICKLY GIVE IN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants refuses to support the men in the North-Eastern Railway strike financially. The men are most obdurate in their rejection of peace overtures. Their rejection has deepened the impression that the shunter incident is a pretext to ventilate other complaints.

Strenuous efforts on the part of the Company have secured an improved service to-day.

LATER.

It is believed that Sir Francis Hopwood will act as a mediator in the railway strike.

Two Union Leaders, Messrs. Williams and Hudson have made strong speeches at a great meeting of the strikers, and told the men that the strike was illegal, that the Company had been most generous, and had made splendid concessions. They earnestly recommended the men to accept the Company's terms.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The North-Eastern Railway strike has ended, the men surrendering. As an instance of the dislocation, caused by the strike, thirty thousand miners were rendered idle.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

Paid by Colonial and Indian Firms.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Replying to a deputation, in reference to the double income-tax paid by Companies, whose headquarters are in England and which are operating in the Colonies, Mr. Lloyd George said that the concession would mean a tremendous inroad on the Treasury. The whole question was whether the Motherland or the Colony should surrender the tax. Until arrangements were concluded, he thought it was hard that England should be asked to surrender her rights.

LONDON, JULY 22.

In his remarks to the Income Tax deputation, Mr. Lloyd George said he thought the Imperial Conference would afford an opportunity of considering the Income Tax grievance.

THE COTTON FRAUDS.

American Guarantees Required.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A committee of Bankers, referred to on the 23rd June, cabled yesterday to the leading American Bankers, notifying them that they declined from the 31st of October to accept bills of lading, accompanying cotton bills, unless their genuineness was guaranteed by the exchange buyers in America.

[The committee referred to is one of sixteen English and Continental bankers, who were appointed as a meeting in London of representatives of European banking interests to negotiate with American interests on the subject.]

SIR EDWARD GREY AND EGYPT.

British Policy Re-affirmed.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to criticisms by Mr. Dillon, on our Policy in Egypt, said that critics little conceived the evil, resulting from the dessimination of doubts as to our intention to remain in Egypt. He reaffirmed everything which he said in his speech of the 14th of June. He said that if he were challenged to restate our policy he would use even stronger terms.

Referring to the question of labour in San Thome, he said that the Government had done everything it could fairly and honourably be asked to do. He believed the Portuguese Government was sincerely anxious to remedy matters.

[The speech of June 14th to which Sir Edward Grey here referred is, of course, his declaration of Egyptian policy in the House of Commons shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's famous speech in which he declared that "there is at present no occasion for disquiet, and there has been much too little recognition of the progress made under Sir Eldon Gorst.]

NEW ZEALAND RACING.

No Bookmakers to be Licensed

LONDON, JULY 22.

A telegram to the "Times" from Wellington states that the House of Representatives by 69 votes to 4 has decided against licensing bookmakers on race-courses. It was resolved by 40 to 32 to retain the totalisator, in which the State participates.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that fifteen natives have been killed and seventy-six injured, and thirteen white people injured by a gas explosion in the Simmer East Deep Mine.

KING INSPECTS THE NAVY.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Their Majesties have embarked on board their yacht at Portsmouth for a week's inspection of the fleet and Dockyard.

POLITICAL CHAOS IN PERSIA.

Mullahs again Active.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

There is great political turmoil in Teheran. The Mullahs are making strenuous efforts to regain ascendancy and are taking advantage of the shock to public opinion produced by the recent murder of Syed Abdullah, a leading Teheran Mujtehid. In the meantime the Ministry is in a chronic state of crisis.

BAVARIAN RAILWAYS.

Funds for Electrification.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Bavarian Parliament has voted funds to start the complete electrification of State railways covering a mileage of 4,111.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

China Urges Evacuation of Manchuria.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Peking advices state that China, in acknowledging the Russo-Japanese Agreement, emphasizes Article 3 of the Portsmouth treaty, containing the Russo-Japanese undertaking to evacuate Manchuria. She promises to continue her efforts to afford equal opportunity for the development of trade in the interests of all nations alike.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Visit to Lord Morley.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has paid a ceremonial visit to Lord Morley at the India Office.

FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

Great Damage Done.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Disastrous forest fires have occurred in the United States. The inhabitants of the town of Hernemann have fled towards Bloomsville which latter place is in a most critical position, the fires surrounding the district. A part of the railway has been destroyed. Rescue parties are attempting to reach the inhabitants in automobiles.

TURKISH PUBLIC ROADS.

Big Contract to French Engineers.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Turkey has given a contract to French engineers for five thousand miles of public highways.

ARRESTS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Constantinople advices state that several fresh arrests have taken place. Riza Nour is a prominent member of the Liberal Opposition in the Chamber.

AUSTRIAN DREADNAUGHTS.

Fiume Shipyard to be Enlarged.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Hungarian Government has concluded negotiations whereby the Danubius Shipbuilding Company will enlarge their works at Fiume permitting the construction of largest battleships. The third Austro-Hungarian Dreadnaught will probably be built there.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY SMASH.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A telegram from Melbourne states that 395 claims have been lodged for compensation in connection with the recent railway disaster.

RACING AT HOME.

The Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The result of the Liverpool Cup Race, which was run to-day, is as following :—

Swynford	1
Last Call	2
Temeraire	3

There were twelve starters.

Won by five lengths with two lengths between second and third horses.

The betting was as follows:—

11 to 4 Swynford.
100 to 12 Last Call.
25 to 1 Temeraire.

The Steward Cup Betting.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The betting on the Stewards Cup is as follows :—

8 to 1 Poor Boy.
10 to 1 Delirium, Malheur and Perziccas.
100 to 6 Lady Vista.
100 to 7 McIntyre and Tangaroa.
20 to 1 Southannan.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Middlesex has beaten Essex by ten wick ets.

SAVARKAR LANDED AT BOMBAY.

Hurried Departure for Nasik.

STORY OF HIS ESCAPE AT MARSEILLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

At question time, Sir Edward Grey said that he had been approached by France on the subject of Savarkar, but that he could not make a statement, until he had considered the facts and the point involved.

VINAYAK DAMODHAR SAVARKAR, the law student who was arrested in London in connection with the Nasik conspiracy case, and was extradited after lengthy proceedings, reached Bombay yesterday morning by the mail steamer "Salsette." He was landed almost immediately, and was taken to Nasik by the 7-30 Express, under a strong escort. His escapade at Marseilles, where he managed to squeeze himself through a port-hole, drop into the water, and swim to the wharf and where he was only recaptured after a stern chase had made the police very careful and very secretive concerning his intended movements.

The same incident had excited even more interest among the public than would ordinarily have been taken in a case of such importance, and although the police kept the time and place of his landing an absolute secret a great many people went to Carnac Bunder in the hope that they might catch a glimpse of the prisoner. His name, having been published in the ordinary passenger lists, it was thought that he might land with the other passengers. But when about a quarter past eight the P. and O. launch came alongside the Bunder, the crowd were disappointed. Savarkar was not to be seen. There was hope still, however. He would probably be brought off in the police launch, the people argued, when in a few minutes time the crowd might have been expected to clear away. So they waited a little while, but in vain. No police launch came, and in fact at that time Savarkar was well on his way to Nasik. So successful had been the police precautions that the arrival of the prisoner was practically unobserved and there was absolutely nothing in the nature of a demonstration of any kind even if such had ever been intended.

Early in the morning, about 5-30 o'clock in fact Mr. Guider, personal assistant to the Inspector General of Police accompanied by Mr. Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Police, had proceeded to the "Salsette" in a police launch and met the mail steamer off Apollo Bunder. The prisoner was transhipped into the launch under the custody of Mr. Fower, Assistant Superintendent, District Police, Bombay; Inspector Parker, of Scotland Yard, and two Indian policemen. The launch returned to the Government Dockyard where the party landed. Mr. Michael Kennedy, Inspector General of Police, who had arrived from Poona was present at the Dockyard to see personally that all arrangements were carried out properly. Savarkar was seated in a taxi-cab which had been waiting ready at the Dockyard, and which later on conveyed the party to the Bori Bandar Station, where the Delhi Express was ready to start. A special third-class prisoner's van was attached to the train and the prisoner was conveyed to Nasik to join the other prisoners awaiting their trial before the Special Magistrate.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE "MOREA."

As to the prisoner's attempted escape at Marseilles, it proved difficult to obtain details of the incident. One of our representatives spoke to a number of the passengers, when they landed at Carnac Bunder, but they all appeared to know very little about it, practically little more than was known in Bombay through Reutter's telegrams. One passenger proved so ignorant of the details of the incident that he said "Oh! he jumped into the water and was taken out by lascars. I don't think there should be any trouble at all, because he never landed on French soil!"

On board the "Salsette" no authentic account was to be heard. The steamer from which the escape was made was of course the "Morea," which has proceeded on her voyage to Australia. At Aden there was little communication between the officers of the two ships, and consequently the only news available from the steamer at Bombay was that which was brought by the passengers.

However as far as could be ascertained the story of Savarkar's escapade at Marseilles appears to be briefly as follows :—

While the vessel was moored a few yards from the quay wall in the Marseilles Docks, Savarkar obtained permission to go to one of the lavatories, and was accompanied there by a native policeman. When the lavatory which was right in the stern of the ship was reached the policeman is said to have allowed his prisoner to enter it alone. Savarkar noiselessly shot the bolt, and must at once have commenced to undress. Having stripped himself naked he opened the port-hole and tried to get out. The port-hole was somewhat small and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could get through. He was practically stuck in the middle for a minute or so before he succeeded in passing himself out. He then dropped quietly into the water, the few yards which separated the ship from the quay wall and clambered ashore. As to how the alarm was given accounts seem to vary. One report says that Savarkar was seen wriggling through the port-hole by a passenger on deck. Another, and apparently the more likely story says that when he clambered up the wharf he was seen by some of ship's crew who were ashore. At any rate in the meantime the prisoner's escort had become alarmed at the long time which had elapsed, and the fact that he could get no reply from him and was endeavouring to burst open the lavatory door. This, however, was securely fastened and did not yield at the first attempt. When at last it did give way and allowed him to enter the room, he was just in time to see Savarkar's heels disappearing through the port-hole. The Hindoo quickly got ashore, where in any event his nude condition and his dark skin were bound to attract attention and a party of men, who first saw him, when he reached the quay, at once gave chase. Savarkar however ran swiftly and got a considerable distance from the ship before he was captured. In fact he is said to have been approaching the dock gates, when he was finally stopped. Even then he was not overtaken, but was caught by the gensdarmes on duty at the gates who alarmed by the shouts of his pursuers were on the look out. By them he was at once escorted back to the ship and given over to the custody of the police officers aboard. When he returned it was seen that his sides were badly scraped after his tight wriggle through the port-hole.

One of the passengers stated that before Marseilles was reached Savarkar was allowed a good deal of liberty on the ship, and until the incident of his escape none of the passengers in the second class in which he travelled knew that he was a prisoner. He was allowed to mix with the other passengers and to move about freely on deck. After Marseilles however all this was changed. He was kept under close custody and was only allowed on deck for a limited amount of exercise.

A FURTHER ACCOUNT.

The following account has been sent us by a European passenger :—

Early in the day after the arrival of the "Morea" at Marseilles, Savarkar asked his Indian escort to go with him to the lavatory. When they got there he asked him to fetch his clothes from his cabin. He then entered the lavatory and bolted the door from inside. He broke open the window of the port-hole by removing some brass fittings, took off his clothes and going out through the port-hole, dropped into the sea. A quarter master doing duty on the deck saw him and raised an alarm. The Indian Police man had returned from the cabin and suspecting something wrong was forcing open the door when he heard the alarm, and ran up to the deck. He and the quarter-master jumped into the sea after Savarkar while the latter swam towards the quay and got ashore. He was pursued by the quarter-master and the Indian policeman as well as by a French Gendarme. At the same time two Indians were seen on the quay, and Savarkar shouting for a cab, they pointed out the stand, where he could get one. But before he could reach this he was arrested by the Indian policeman. On his return to the ship he expressed regret for the trouble he had caused, and said he had done it to save himself. The police then kept a more stringent watch over him, handcuffed him and put him in a cabin in the lower deck. Every morning and evening he was taken out for exercise.

CABLED INSTRUCTIONS FROM PARIS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, barrister of Bombay, received a cablegram from Paris on Thursday, we understand, asking him to render Savarkar professional assistance. The cablegram which purported to come from Mrs. Cama, read as follows:—

"See immediately professionally Savarkar arriving Bombay steamer "Meres." French Government demand his return. Choose your solicitor. Letter follows."

On receiving this, Mr. Baptista communicated with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan and through them a request was made to the Commissioner of Police that counsel should have an opportunity of interviewing the prisoner on landing. The reply was given that as the prisoner was in custody of the District Police, the Commissioner was able to do nothing, and accordingly steps were taken to communicate with the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The as that gentleman was in Poona no reply could very well be received before the "Salsette" was due. Mr. Baptista accordingly sought the intervention of the French Consul, but the latter replied that he had not received any instructions from his Government.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The annual report on the cash balances and resource operations of treasuries from April 1909 to March 1910 is published :—

The year opened with a very low treasury balance 3·02 lakhs less than that of the previous year but closed with 3·09 lakhs more. This improvement of 7 crores may be generally attributed to a recovery from the agricultural and trade depressions which characterised the year 1908-09. With the single exception of Opium of every important head of account contributed to the improvement. The net treasury receipts from railways exceeded those of the preceding year by 365 lakhs. Land revenue collections were larger by 238 lakhs and loans and advances showed a net improvement of 206 lakhs owing mainly to the recovery of loans granted to cultivators in the United Provinces and Bengal in relief of agricultural distress in the two preceding years. Among other causes which contributed to the increased treasury receipts may be mentioned the large rupee loan of the year (50 lakhs) higher receipts from the Post Office and Telegraph Department (73 Lakhs), due chiefly to increased deposits in Post Office Savings Banks and the absence of outlay on famine relief which resulted in smaller issues for civil expenditure (83 lakhs) and to the ordinary branch of the Public Works Department (99 lakhs). Debt and deposit transactions and the minor heads of civil revenue also accounted for and improvement of some crores.

Against these gains to the balances the only heads which showed a decrease, compared with the preceding year, were (1) Opium and (2) Home remittances. The remittances to the Secretary of State from Treasury Balances, after allowing for transfers of funds through currency and specie remittances, were 671 lakhs more than in the preceding year. The net revenue from Opium was less by 34 lakhs than in the year 1908-09. The sale proceeds of Bengal opium were higher by 46 lakhs and expenditure in the Bengal agencies was less by 18 lakhs, but the duty from Malwa opium showed a falling off of 102 lakhs from the specially heavy receipts of the previous year.

INFANT MURDERED BY ITS FATHER.

Curious Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

A strange case of murder was disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Barisal. One Meher Ali was charged with murdering his own infant child during a police search. The defence was that the child was sleeping on the verandah and a policeman accidentally trod on it and killed the child. One assessor found Meher Ali guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to the extreme penalty of the law.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT.

Draft Rules Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The "Gazette of India" publishes draft rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, (IX of 1910) are published as required by Section 38 (1) of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st day of October, 1910. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the date specified will be consider by the Governor-General in Council.

INDIAN OPIUM.

New Duty Imposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a duty at the rate of Rs. 3 per seer shall be levied upon all opium except poppy head produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that a duty at the rate of Rs. 1,200 shall be levied on each chest of Malwa opium of 140 lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Madras Presidency.

THE P. AND O. FLEET.

The P. and O. Company announce that their new steamers now under construction, the "Maloja" and the "Medina," will be of 12,500 tons gross register and of the following dimensions :—Length, 550 feet; breadth, 62 feet 6 inches; depth, 39 feet 3 inches. With their 15,000 horse-power they will be able to travel at the rate of nearly 19 knots an hour. Each will have accommodation for 462 first and 216 second saloon passengers. The "Maloja" which is being built at Belfast is expected to be ready for launching in January. Greenock is building the "Medina." The Company have also invited tenders for two other steamers of a special type for the Australian line via the Cape. The "Manila," 4,210 tons, has been sold. Although suited to her day and generations she serves as the Company say "to emphasize the rapid development of the modern cargo steamer alike as to size, speed and equipment, as exemplified in vessels of that description more recently constructed for the Company."

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Census Bill.

AMENDMENT OF TRAMWAYS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The Legislative Council met at the Viceregal Lodge this morning, the Viceroy presiding. Twenty official and seven non-official members were present. The Hon'ble Mr. Erle and Mr. Maclagan took the oath of allegiance, and the business of the Council then began.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, in moving that the Census Bill be referred to a Select Committee, said there was little for him to add to the speech that Sir Herbert Risley had made on the Census last year. He said that a schedule had been added, which he hoped would give valuable statistics regarding mills and factories, and which he supposed the Select Committee would report on at the next meeting of the Council on the 5th August.

The Bill was then duly referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act be considered and passed. He assured the Council, that it was purely an enabling measure, that its power would not be lightly used, and full discussion would be held with any country concerned before any restriction was placed on emigration.

The Bill was passed.

The Hon'ble Mr Jenkins, spoke at some length in introducing the Criminal Tribes Bill. The Bill, he said, was the outcome of the Police Commissioner's report, and he gave an interesting classification of the various criminal tribes in India, their mode of living and predatory habits; and the measures considered necessary for their control. He then proceeded to deal with the objects and reasons of the Bill of which the following is the text :—

"Act 27 of 1871, which contains the existing law on the subject of criminal tribes does not allow of such tribes being proclaimed and registered, unless they are first settled and provided with means of living by the Government. The application of the Act is thus greatly restricted, and the majority of these tribes are left free to wander and commit crimes without any adequate check on their movements and depredations. Useful control can be exercised without unduly restricting the movements of the members of these tribes, and without, therefore, the need for providing them with means of livelihood, which is properly made a condition of the settlement. The object of this Bill is to enlarge the power of control, by enabling local Governments to proclaim criminal tribes, and provide for the registration of their members without reference to the possibility of settlement, or of the provision of means of living. The provisions regarding the settlement, however, are retained with such modifications as are necessary for application, if required, after the proclamation of a tribe; but before the movements of a tribe can be restricted to a specified area, the Local Government must satisfy the Governor General in Council, that the means by which it is proposed that the tribes shall earn its living within that area are adequate."

The Bill was then formerly introduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Tramways Act said: "My Lord,—I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tramways Act of 1886, as is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Bill is intended to secure the application of the Indian Tramways Act to the mono-rail, and to bring the Electric Tramways within the scope of the Act. As regards the first point, doubts have been raised as to whether a mono-rail would come within the description of a Tramway as contemplated by the Tramways Act. None of the provisions of the latter Act favours the contention that it may be applied to a mono-rail system, while there are provisions which seem to show that the legislature, in enacting the Act, contemplated a system consisting of two parallel lines of rail and no other. The amendment of the law, which is now proposed, will remove the doubt which has been raised, and will place this means of transport which may develop largely in the future on a legal footing. As regards the second point, the present Tramways Act was passed in 1886, before the introduction of electric traction into India, and its provisions are not sufficient to cover this form of traction, when applied to a tramway. These defects will be removed if the present Bill is passed into law.

The Bill was introduced.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced a Bill to amend the Cantonments Act, and explained it was a simple one. It was intended to expand sub-section (2), section 17 of the Act, regarding the assessment and recovery of a tax. It provided against the creation of short cuts and encroachments on spaces near barracks and cantonments, and gave power to regulate wheel traffic across enclosed spaces.

The Bill was introduced and the Council adjourned till the 5th August.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

A deputation of the Mahomedans of Quetta, nominated by the Anjuman-i-Islamia, visited Nasirabad recently, to secure aid for the Madrisat-ul-Quran, Quetta, to which Moslem boys from all parts of Baluchistan may resort for higher education. Mr. Azizuddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, rendered much assistance to the deputation, which collected Rs. 6,671 on behalf the institution within a few days.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT POONA.

Confirmation Service at St. Mary's.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

The Bishop of Bombay held a confirmation service at St. Mary's Church, a large congregation being present to witness the ceremony. There were a large number of candidates, including many young soldiers and a number of school girls, with a few native converts belonging to the missions.

CHOLERA AT DURBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

Cholera is raging furiously at Durbhanga. Among the victims are some Bengali residents of the town.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Proposed Examination Hall.

A MEETING of the Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University, Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

After disposing of items of formal business the Senate took up the question of the proposed Examination Hall.

Consideration was given to an offer of Rs. 3,25,000 from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., for the erection of Examination Halls for the use of the University. The following are the conditions attaching to the offer: (1) That the Government and the University, either or both, furnish the balance necessary to complete the Halls. (2) The Halls to be called "The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Halls" so that both the old and the new building may bear the same name. (3) The new Halls to be erected in the University Gardens, and in order that the building may not be useless except during the examination period, one of them should be large enough to be applicable to the purposes hereinafter stated. (4.) The Halls to be designed as stated in (3) and to be equipped with electric lights and fans provided with chairs and other necessary furniture required for all examination purposes. The design to be approved by the Governor. (5.) When not actually required for examination purposes, the large Hall referred to in (3) to be available with the permission of the Syndicate for public purposes connected with the education of the people, such as—(a) Lectures of an educative character. (b) Prize giving of Colleges and Schools. (c) Dramatic representations by Colleges and Schools. (d) Concerts of a high class. (e) Fine Art Exhibitions and others of a similar nature for the promotion of education. (6) A marble bust of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir with a tablet to be fixed on a part of the frontage together with another tablet in the interior recording the whole cost of the building, including Sir Cowasji Jehangir's contribution.

Principal A. L. Covernton, M. A., had given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—That the Senate tender their thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for his generous gift of Rs. 3,25,000 for the erection of Examination Halls, approve of the erection of the buildings in the University Gardens, accept the conditions on which Sir Cowasji's offer is made, and will contribute up to one lakh including the unspended balance of the grant made by the Government of India to the University: but that the Senate are of opinion that the proposed plan does not provide sufficient accommodation for the needs of the University, and that the Syndicate be instructed to approach Government to procure a modification of the plan.

Principal Covernton was not present at the meeting and Mr. Khare said he would move the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that he thought it was fair that he should inform members of the Senate that several protests has been received against erecting a building in the University Gardens and he had directed that they should be laid on the table and they were before them.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare moved the proposition in the absence of Mr. Covernton and said that this matter came before the Senate a second time. In 1908 it was referred back to the Syndicate for re-consideration. He proposed to give a history of the question. The matter began in 1905 when an inquiry was made as to how to utilise the amount of the grant made by the Government of India. It was then thought by the Syndicate that after meeting the expenses of travelling fellowships and other charges the balance might be utilised in constructing an Examination Hall, which had been considered a "desideratum." But it was found that the sum was not large enough to permit of such a hall being erected. A committee was appointed by the Syndicate and as a result of their deliberations a letter was addressed to Government proposing the erection of a building for the accommodation of candidates appearing for different examinations. The Syndicate had then submitted that it was an absolute necessity that the University should have an Examination Hall, and that the temporary "mandap" would not meet the requirements. The University had some balance of the Government Grant and some savings effected otherwise, when a notice came through Government of an offer from Sir Cowasji Jehangir of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of erecting an Examination Hall. The offer was subsequently increased to Rs. 2,55,000 and when that came through Government, the Government offered a lakh of rupees as their contribution towards the construction of a hall, and the University thought they could supply some money and construct a building to meet all their requirements. While the correspondence was going on, the offer was increased to three lakhs, in 1908. The Syndicate again appointed a committee consisting of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir P. M. Mehta, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. N. A. F. Moos and Mr. Keat, but as the question of the abolition of the Matriculation examination cropped up at the time the question of erecting a large Examination Hall was shelved. But as soon as the Senate decided to continue the Matriculation examination the Committee of the Syndicate considered the question and submitted their report. When the proposal was before the Senate on the last occasion, Sir Cowasji Jehangir increased his offer and made it Rs. 3,25,000. This proposal had been seriously considered since 1906, and until very recently no suggestion has been made that it was undesirable to erect a building in the University Gardens. Even the Committee in their report said that no more suitable site than the gardens could be found for the purpose. Even Mr. Setalvad was in favour of erecting the building in the gardens, and the consensus of opinion was in favour of the hall being built in the gardens Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Selby, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. Moos, Mr. Murzbean, Mr. Keat, our vice-chancellor, and Sir P. M. Mehta all in their report supported the proposal.

The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., had given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment :—That all words after the first "that" in the motion be "omitted" and the following "substituted" in their place, viz., "the Senate are very thankful to Sir Cowasji Jahangir for his generous offer for the erection of Examination Halls, but regret their inability to accept the same as they cannot approve of one of its essential conditions, viz., the erection of the proposed Halls in the University Gardens.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan rose to a point of order, objection that the amendment only served as a negative to the proposition and could not be moved.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that he would have ruled the amendment out of order, but he was waiting for the proposer to move it. He would, however, give Mr. Setalvad a chance to explain whether his amendment could be moved.

Mr. Setalvad said that as much as he said that the donor be thanked for his offer, his amendment accepted a part of the original motion.

The Vice Chancellor ruled the amendment out of order as it served only as a negative.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, moved to as an amendment :—(a) Insert the following words after the words "University Gardens," Line 3; "provided that they extend as northern and southern sides of the existing buildings and do not shut out either the eastern or the western faces of those buildings.

(b) Delete the words "But that" Line 6, and put in a full stop instead of the preceding colemn, add the word 'also' after the words "the Senate are" in the same line, and substitute, for the words "does not" in the next line, the word "should"; and substitute the word "greater" for the word "sufficient".

Mr. Padhye said they must decide the question as practical men. But they should not ignore the argument that by accepting the proposed plan they would be shutting out the view of the present building on the eastern and western sides. His amendment removed that objection as it provided that the new buildings should extend on the northern and southern sides of the existing buildings and should not shut out either the eastern or the western faces of those buildings.

Mr. N. M. Samarth seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. C H Setalvad said the Senate ought to reject both the original motion and the amendment. The senate had to remember that even if they spoiled this beautiful site by allowing the halls to be erected on it, these would not meet the present requirements and much less those of the future. Much had been said about the miseries of students, who had to sit in 'Mandaps' He fully sympathised with them they could make the 'Mandaps' more comfortable The important question was whether the gift was worth the sacrifice of the beautiful spot that they possessed? Many had argued that the land was theirs and should ask what the public ought to do with it. He (the speaker) asked why they should spoil their own

land. He hoped the members would pause before sanctioning the spoilation of this beautiful site. As to the offer, it was undoubtedly munificent; but they should calculate the value of the land on which these halls were proposed to be erected. The offer came to this that if the Senate and the Government put together six or seven lacs, the donor would contribute three lakhs. And again the donor had hedged various conditions around his offer, which the Senate could not accept. And it was not the case that if they rejected this offer they would not have such another offer in the future. The spring of generosity had not run dry in Bombay. There would come forth citizens to make the offer of a like amount without attaching any conditions to it.

The Rev. Dr. Scott was against the proposition, than which he thought, Mr. Padhye's amendment was much better. In the future they would require more room for the administrative offices of the University. The proposed halls would be for the greater part of the year without any use, and it would be a hideous incongruity to have empty school rooms along the busiest thoroughfare in the city. The beauty of this site was worth not less than 300 lakhs, and were they going to spoil it? He would vote against the proposition.

Dr. Stanley Reed said the matter had long ago been referred to the Syndicate, but this body had not yet supplied the Senate with details. It had not submitted alternative sites. He was of opinion that the Fort should not be overcrowded and that open spaces in that ward should not be encroached upon. The northern parts of the town should be utilised for building purposes. It had been said that the University could make any use it liked of its land. But they had to remember that they were public body, and that the plot of land had been given to it as a trust. He strongly protested against the spoilation of this beautiful site.

Dr. Harold Mann was in favour of the original proposition. It had been said that the University Gardens were a beauty spot in Bombay and that these should not be spoiled. But he thought they could erect a building which would not spoil the beauty of the present building. It had also been argued that the city contained very few open spaces, and that therefore the University Gardens should not be built upon. But did anybody protest when it was decided to build upon the Crescent? It had been further said that the children should not be deprived of the use of the ground. But these would find other open places for recreation if they went farther west. Dr. Mann next dwelt upon the necessity of having more public halls in Bombay.

Mr. G. G. Mody said he would vote for the proposition.

Mr. Padhye asked permission to withdraw his proposition which was granted.

Mr. Natrajan then moved the following amendment:—Omit all words after "That" and substitute the following:—"The Senate tender their thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for his generous gift of Rs. 3,25,000 for the erection of Examination Halls, and will contribute up to one lakh including the unexpended balance of the grant made by the Government of India to the University; that the Senate accept the conditions on which Sir Cowasji's offer is made, but that they will be prepared to reconsider the possibility of erecting the Halls on some other suitable site if Sir Cowasji Jehangir intimate to the Syndicate within three months from this date his desire to modify those conditions so far as they relate to the situation of the Halls in the University Gardens; and that the Syndicate be instructed, in the event of its not receiving such an intimation from Sir Cowasji Jehangir within three months from this date, to approach Government to procure a modification of the proposed plan which, in the opinion of the Senate, does not provide sufficient accommodation for the needs of the University."

This amendment was not seconded and fell through.

Dr. Powell was in favour of the original proposition. He said that as trustees of public funds they must not miss an offer of such a large amount. He observed that they should not succumb to high flown sentimental statements such as "architectural monstrosity," &c.

Mr. Khare refusing to reply at such a late hour the proposition was put to the vote and carried by a majority of 40 to 10 votes.

MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel W. N. Wroughton, late of the Indian Army, has died at Bedford at the age of seventy. He entered the Indian Army in 1856, and was appointed to the Staff Corps ten years later. He reached the rank of colonel in 1886, and was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in 1897.

After several months of illness supervening on pleurisy Mr. Donald William Ferguson died on June 29 at Croydon. Mr. Ferguson was the younger surviving son of the late A. M. Ferguson, C.M.G., a well-known publicist and leading colonist, who arrived in Ceylon from the Scottish Highlands in 1837 and lived there for fifty-five years till his death. He became chief proprietor and editor of the "Ceylon Observer," etc., and his son succeeded for a time; but eventually in 1893 retired to England, where he worked on the past history, especially in the Portuguese and Dutch annals and records, of Ceylon administration. Mr. Donald Ferguson was an occasional and acceptable contributor to the "Athenæum, "Notes and Queries," etc., apart from his many writings in the "Ceylon Observer" and the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Major Martin Andrew Sharp Hume, the well-known writer on Spanish history and kindred subjects, has died at the residence of his sister at Forest Gate. He was sixty-two years of age. He was the son of an officer in the East India Company's service, and was born in London, but received his education in Madrid, where branches of his family had been resident for over a century. His studies in Spanish history and literature won for him many academic distinctions in Spain. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy and of the Royal Spanish Academy of History, a Knight Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabel the Catholic, and a member of the Royal Galician Academy. He was formerly a major in the 3rd battalion, Essex Regt., and was attached to the Turkish Army during the campaign on the Lom in 1878-79. Major Martin Hume had travelled much in Africa and South America.

Lieut-Colonel W. J. Sinclair Campbell, whose death is announced, entered the medical branch of the Army in 1868 as an assistant-surgeon. He became surgeon-major in 1880 and lieutenant-colonel in 1888, and retired in October 1894. Lieut.-Col. Campbell saw active service in the Perak Expedition, 1875-76, for which he received the medal with clasp, and in the Burmese expedition, 1885-87, for which he received two clasps. He was a licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh.

MORE RUNNING TRAIN THEFTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

No less than three running train thefts are reported during the last two days. In the first case, a Marwari, coming from Muttra to Howrah, on the East Indian Railway, was robbed of Rs. 1,500. In the second case, a Punjabi gentleman, coming from Damukdia to Sealdah, on the E. B. S. Railway, lost Rs. 500, and in the third case the victim is a pleader of Khustia, who lost Rs. 54, while coming to Sealdah.

PLEADER NOT ALLOWED TO APPEAR FOR CROWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

At the Jessore Sessions on Monday, the Judge refused to allow a pleader to appear for the Crown, although he was so directed by the Public Prosecutor. The latter filed a written authority, and the Sessions were adjourned for two days.

SARDARS OF THE DECCAN.

Annual Darbar at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

Mr. Roper, Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan, held his annual Durbar at the Council Hall at 5-30 this evening. There was a large gathering present and the arrangement which were in the hands of Mr. D. V. Dhayagude, assistant to the Agent, were excellently carried out.

MR. ROPER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Roper, who was received by the assembly standing, after taking his seat, on the dais, rose and addressed those present said:—

"Chiefs, Sardars and Gentlemen,—We are assembled to-day to do honour to His Majesty the King Emperor of India, and I tender to you all my very sincere welcome. The sad and sudden event which has cast its shadow over the year is still fresh in our memory and on that account there must be a large comingling of sorrow with the gladness which we ordinarily feel on this occasion. I am sure that the news of the late King's death was felt acutely by the Chiefs and Sardars who represent the ancient nobility of the Deccan and who have always been noted for their loyalty to the person of the Sovereign. A few of those here to-day may have seen King-Edward when he visited this city as Prince of Wales 35 years ago, but nearly all must have heard of the great qualities which made him the popular and successful ruler he was. I, therefore, take this opportunity on the Sardars' behalf, and my own to offer our loyal and respectful sympathy to His Majesty King George V., who, while gaining a great throne, has lost a revered and illustrious father."

Turning to events of the year I am happy to say that there is only one casualty in the Sardars' list which requires to be noted. Sirdar Krishnarao Pandurung Khasgiwale, of Pandarpur, died last April. He was a Sardar of nearly 27 years standing. His life was spent largely in the public service. He was President of the Pandharpur Municipality and worked as a Conciliator and Village Munsiff. His death must call for our sincere regret.

NEW SARDARS.

"There are six additions to the list, two in the First Class, three in the Second and one in the Third. The most notable addition is that of Sardar Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, the new Chief of Audh. I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance at Satara and know him to be a talented artist, a Graduate of the Bombay University, and a pleasant and cultivated gentlemen who, I feel sure, will administer his State with care, justice and efficiency. It may be of interest to recall the fact that the title Pratinidhi which signifies the like of the King was conferred on Parashram Trimbak, the ancestor of the present Chief, more than two centuries ago as a reward for distinguished military service to the Mahratta rulers. The other newly-appointed First Class Sardar is Bhimrao Nagojirao Patankar, who belongs to a very high Mahratta family. His father, Nagojirao, was enrolled as a First Class Sardar in 1873 and his elder brother was similarly honoured, but died shortly afterwards. Nagojirao was a First Class Sardar in the Kholapur State and connected by marriage with H.H. the Maharaja's family. The new Sardar, whom I have not yet the pleasure of knowing, is quite a young man but well fitted for his position both by education and special status. He has my good wishes for the future. Sardar Abdul Hayatkhan Latiffkhan Biradar was enrolled in the Second Class last August. He belongs to a very ancient family, that of the ruling house of Savanur. His ancestors received their territory for military service to the Moghul Emperors of whom, however they afterwards became independent and waged against the Mahratta son their own account. The new Sardar's grandfather and great grandfather were also Second Class Sardars. He has lately started a commercial business in Savanur with a view to enlarge his inheritance and I wish him all prosperity. Sardar Krishnarao Damodar Hingne and his cousin Krishnarao Bhaskar Hingne have also been enrolled in this class and their family is an equally old one and the founder thereof being Mahadev Bhata priest of the Peshawas. On account of his exceptional cleverness and capacity, he was appointed the Peshawa's vakil at the Delhi Emperor's Durbar and the Emperor granted him some villages near Delhi in "inam" yielding Rs. 7,000 per annum. He was also at his own request given by the Emperor the village of Chandery on the river Godavari, and this grant was continued by the Peshawas and is still in the enjoyment of the Hinge family. An interesting tale is related about this family. A village had been granted to them in "inam" for the supply of bodices and saris to the ladies of the family, but it was subsequently confiscated by Peshawa Bajirao. The then Hinge's wife went to Poona and observed to the Peshawa that the right to touch the bodice was given only to the husband or son. Whereupon the Peshawa appreciating the lady's ingenuity restored the village to the family. I hope before long to meet both the Sardars Hingne. In the third class the new appointment is that of Sardar Vinayek rao Ganesh Hasadhis who belongs to a family of military repute. His great grandfather, Shankraj Keshaw originally acquired the family estate as a reward for his assistance to the Peshawas in recovering the Fort of Bassein from the Portuguese. The story is not without interest. The brother of the ruling Peshawa in 1783 A. D. Chimnaji Appa wished to drive away the Portuguese who were harassing the people in the Konkan. Shankraji is said to have been told in a dream where the weak spot was in the fortress of Bassein then occupied by the Portuguese. Chimnaji attacked it, but was repulsed with much loss and mortally wounded. Calling his chief officers to his death-bed he directed them to blow him away from a gun so that at least his bones might reach Bassein. Shankraji and the other officers assured him that the fort would be taken and they eventually renewed the attack with a successful result. Sardar Vinayakrao is a matriculate of the Bombay University and has married into a family distinguished as his own. This completes the new appointments.

"One other event of the year calls for mention before I conclude. No less than six Sardars have obtained seats on the enlarged Legislative Council, five being nominated and the sixth elected. Whereas, hitherto, one Sardar only sat on the Council, this is a matter of which the Sardars may justly feel proud. I may also note that this year's election was the first contested one for a very long period, and it was carried through in a manner honourable to both electors and candidates. I trust shortly to have the pleasure of welcoming at the Sangam such of the Sardars as are able to pay me a visit, and if I may be allowed, I would ask them to come to me not merely as their official Agent, but also as a friend who is anxious to make their acquaintance and help of advise them so far as he can in difficulties connected with their affairs. I am very glad to see such a large attendance, and it will give me special pleasure to present dresses of honour to those Chiefs and Sardars who now attend the Durbar for the first time.

"In conclusion I thank you all for coming to-day and so testifying your loyalty to His Majesty may he have a long and prosperous reign. "God save the King."

DRESSES OF HONOUR.

The following then received Dresses of Honour:—

First Class Sardars.—(1) Mherban Bhavanrao Shriniwasrao Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh; Meherban Chintamanrao Dhandirao Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Sangli; Meherban Madhavrao Ganpatrao Bhausaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Junior); Meherban Dastur Kaikobad Adarbed Nosherwan, High Priest of the Parsees, Poona; Meherban Bhmrao Nagojirao Bhausaheb Patankar, Kolhapur.

Second Class Sardars:—Meherban Gangadharrao Nilkanth Patwardhan Jahagirdhar, of Wadi; Meherban Krishnarao Damodarrao Hingne, of Chandori; Meherban Abdul Hayathkan Abdul Latibkhan Birardar, of Savanur; Meherban Krishnarao Bkaskarrao Hingne, of Chandori.

Third Class Sirdars:—Meherban Vinayakrao Ganesh Hasabnis, of Poona.

ISSUING FRAUDULENT CHEQUES.

Bengali Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

A Bengali named Ramlal Pal has been arrested for issuing fraudulent cheques on the National Insurance and Banking Company, Calcutta. He, with an accomplice, issued the fraudulent cheque for Rs. 1,000 and made over to Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Company, which was dishonoured. He had hired a house in the European locality and lavishly furnished it on Whiteway's furniture. He had also purchased expensive saris, shirts, dhoties and piece-goods from a Marwari firm in Bara Bazar amounting to Rs. 1,300 for which the dishonoured cheque was given. They have also issued several other cheques which have been dishonoured. One man is still absconding.

KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

Hospital for Consumptives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 22.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Edward VII Memorial Fund held in Madras yesterday, it was resolved to recommend to the General Committee that the memorial do take the form of a Hospital for consumptives to be erected at a place to be selected by the Medical authorities.

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund was held this afternoon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided. After the election of office-bearers it was resolved to address the local authorities with a view to the formation of District and Local Committees. At the conclusion of the meeting the Chief Justice read a letter from the Lieut.-Governor in which the latter said that nothing was further from his mind than to exercise any undue influence on the deliberation of the Committee.

At the Belvedere Conference His Honour indicated certain lines and referred to student hostels which he preferred. There was no idea, said His Honour that the memorial should be an official one. The governing body should be unofficial and representative in its constitution.

NOVEL FOREST EXPERIMENT.

Wire Ropeway for Carriage of Wood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 22.

The Punjab Government sometime ago decided to import a wire ropeway to aid in the exploitation of Patriota Forests below Murree and to carry wood from forests to mills.

An expert, Mr. Underhill, is now in India to set the ropeway in proper order and he will be consulted on the feasibility and the probable expense of connecting Anandale ground at Simla with the Mall by means of cable way carrying cable cars.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Carruthers, I.M.S., is confirmed as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

Major Bamfield, I.M.S., reverts to Military duty.

Captain Christopher, I.M.S., is appointed Assistant to the Director of Central Research Institute at Kasauli.

Captain Patton, I.M.S., is confirmed to the Bacteriological Department.

Captain Gloster, I.M.S., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department permanently.

The Consul for Bolivia in Calcutta is granted Private Entree to Government House,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel E. Ramsay, Resident in Kashmir, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Lorimer is also confirmed as Resident, 3rd class, in Turkish Arabia.

The appointment of Mr. G. J. Smidt as Vice-Consul for Norway is recognised.

Lieut-Colonel Duke, I M S, officiates as Agency Surgeon 1st Class, and administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frotier Province.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crofton, C.S., is confirmed in class 2 of Enrolled list. Mr. Moung Se, appointed Assistant Accountant General in Burma.

Mr. Peck is appointed Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Captain de Labillier, Military Accountant, has leave for ninety days. Mr. Barton, Assistant Controller, granted three months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Duncan appointed provisionally Deputy Post Master General, 3rd Grade; Mr. Roussac officiates as Presidency Post Master, Bombay, vice Mr. Tulloch.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W. G. King, I,M.S., retired from the Service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer Cable becomes Engineer.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Meade will continue to officiate as Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, vice Wadbey granted three months' extension of leave. The services of Mr. Little are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

M. Coates, Executive Engineer, North-Eastern Railway, is appointed a Superintendent of the Kalka-Simla Railway.

THE PROBLEM OF DEATH.

WHAT more difficult to solve? That is no excuse for dejection, much less for despair. Or where would the many wonders of civilisation be? The great initial difficulty is to fasten the interest on that which is unseen. Isn't that being done every day? Ask the inventor, letting alone the poet seeing the invisible and hearing the soundless—for he is the practical party par excellence. Whatever gives us knowledge of the great beyond partakes of the key-stone of the arch. It unites all sciences in the grand scheme of spiritual life. Through all time the unseen has been pressing on the seen, the immaterial overpowering the material. Through all time the signs and tokens of that which is beyond matter, have been waiting for the men of matter to test and weigh them. How combat the mental position of the absolutely arbitrary who will not do so? They must be left undisturbed to work away the tread-mill, which they believe to be the utmost activity of existence. The mystery of life is what makes life worth living. And this is only deepened by even the new conquests of what we vainly suppose to be "exact" thought.

MUSIC HIGHEST AMONG THE ARTS.

Is the mystical or religious spirit to blame because science can give no account—while admitting the fact—of the effect of Beethoven's translation of the "Miserere Domine," into exquisite sound cadences, which have inspired the equally exquisite lines of Mathew Arnold?

"Beethoven takes them, thee—these two
"Poor bounded words and makes them new;
"Infinite makes them, makes them young;
"Transplants them to another tongue,
"Where they can now without constraint
"Pour all the soul of their complaint."

The artist passes from the knowledge of the actual world to that of the idea, and renders it for us, disengaging it from all actuality, omitting all disturbing accidents, and letting us see the world through his eyes. Is not the sacred majesty of an invisible presence revealed to us, as it never has been revealed before, by certain pictures of foreign painters? But Schopenhauer ranks music highest among the arts. For, these give us the Idea through representations of objects of sense, whereas music employs no such media. It shows us the reality directly. Music speaks to us of True Being. The other arts only of its shadows. Does not the poet add something to ordinary life—we know not what—which is his secret; and we are drawn to the alluring void, the sounding of the unexplored, the disinterestedness of earth and of life, to entering the forbidden, to that effort for groping the impalpable, to regard the invisible? That is what the chemist does too. A few mysterious drops poured into a vessel of pure water, and there rise masses of crystal to the surface revealing all that lay in abeyance there where nothing was visible before to our incomplete eyes. This

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tells us that there is nothing lost, nothing created, everything transformed. This great chemical law rules matter. Must it not dominate man? But is man matter only? A mighty problem ever asked, never resolved. Spiritualists hold that the etheresl part of being subsists in its "Ego." What Ego? asks Louis Bourdeau in his "Problem of Death." Do we not change every minute of our lives, and are we not from a material standpoint the seat of incessant cerebral modifications? Our personality is being ceaselessly transformed. Take boyhood, youth, maturity, old age. The change in every one of these also is a dying. What moment then of immaterial existence of thought will be chosen for survival? The disciples of Allan Kardec take into account the continual evolution of beings and of things. The souls of the dead losing all remembrance of the past become young again, and reincarnate themselves in other bodies of the new-born—at what moment of gestation, or of birth itself? Louis Figuier and Camille Flammarion who are for carrying the light of science in this nebulous domain, make the immaterial part of our being sojourn in cosmic space, in the planet Mars, for example, ever evolving towards good and better. There the new conditions of existence permit life to be fluidic, and the organism is designated by Spiritists and Hindus as perispirit or astral body.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS

with Mrs. Piper have scientifically demonstrated the survival of the soul for Crookes, Myers, Drs James Lodge and Richard Hogdson. Life wears out by its own activity. We die of having lived. What definitions of life by savants in this age! Death is the deliverance; the passage from the successive to the simultaneous, from time to eternity. It is the only certainty in this world of vain agitations, and endless anxieties. Leopardi sings it as the repose of the weary.

"Solo aspettar sereno
"Quel di ch'io pieghi addormentato il volto
"Nel tuo virgineo seno."

He serenely awaits the day when he may lie with his face in her virginal bosom. "Life is a poison, slow or swift which kills us at last, thank God," says Jean Lahor, the author of the beautiful verses "Gloire du Neant!" Milton makes the Angel Gabriel give sage advice suggestive of optimistic ideas to Adam: "Neither love nor hate life, but so long as you live, live well." Our existence goes through its phases inspite of us. Our invisible Psyche weaves the silk of its chrysalis with or without us. No labour or effort is useless. What is trouble to us today, is the grief of another of yesterday. The trace of every being in joy or in sorrow subsists with its consequences, a tendency towards progress or the elemination of the morbid principle by the survivors. Civilisation is thus enriched or impoverished. We have to pay what Manu calls "ancestral debt." For all the hours of our life to work towards that flowering called death, we must learn to live in a beauty, an earnestness, that shall become part of ourselves. This is

TOO BUSY AN AGE

to occupy itself much with the problems presented by death and what follows it. So the man of the world makes his will, insures his life, and dismisses his own death with the scantiest form of politeness. The churches once chiefly interested in the ultimate fate of the soul after death, now devote the bulk of their energies to moral instruction, and social amelioration. Death is all but dead, as an overshadowing doom, and an all absorbing subject of controversy. The intellectual man who lives in the moonshine of his own imagination, in the empola of his temple the head, starves the heart and lets it petrify. It is "idle speculation" says he, and throws away his birth-right to immortality by arguing himself into a belief in its impossibility. He takes to ordering his surroundings and material prospects so as to secure the maximum of comfort and enjoyment for himself, and those whose personalities are linked amicably with his own. To him, too, there come noble thoughts, that pass across his heart like great white birds. Pity! they do not count. He only knows the angels come to visit him when they are gone. There is no creature so degraded in life, but knows full well which is the noble and beautiful thing he should do. But this noble and beautiful thing is not strong enough within him. It is this invisible and abstract strength that we must endeavour to increase first of all in Indian youths. We know beauty and grandeur are everywhere, but the recollection slumbers in our souls till awakened by the lancethrusts of death. It is then we grope around the wall of life, in search of the crevices through which God may be seen. "It is not enough to possess a truth, the truth should possess us," says a mystic. To lead us out of physical darkness and imperfection is the suffering of the separation caused by death inflicted on us. Till we awaken to the fact, we do not see the infinite tenderness and mercy of the Power that controls our lives. No matter how great and deep the bliss in which mortals live, it is of its very nature temporary.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

A Chowkidar was brought under arrest, to day, at Howrah on a charge of criminal assault on a young woman. He took away the woman from her home on the plea that she was wanted by the Police Sub-Inspector to a lonely place where he was joined by two other and dishonoured her. Police enquiry is proceeding.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, July 8.

The King has conferred the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom on Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy of India.

Sir Ian Hamilton has been asked to join the Committee of Imperial Defence.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual Budget statement of Thursday last week in a speech of exceptional brevity. He estimates the expenditure at £9,755,000 more than last year.

Independence Day was celebrated by the American colony in London, a reception being given by the United States Ambassador and a banquet in the evening at the Hotel Cecil.

Lord Strathcona presided at the Dominion Day dinner at the Hotel Cecil last Friday evening, when 400 were present.

The by-election at East Dorset resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate by an increased majority.

The fifth meeting of representatives of the Government and the Opposition to discuss the Constitutional question took place on Tuesday.

Mr. Arthur Hacker, A.R.A., has been elected a Royal Academician.

The Albert Medal of the Society of Arts has this year been awarded to Mme. Curie for the discovery of radium.

The donor of £70,000 towards the fund for the National Shakespeare Theatre is now generally understood to be Sir Carl Meyer.

The liquidators of the Law Guarantee Trust announce that they will shortly submit to the Court a scheme of arrangement of the affairs of the society.

An experimental dental clinic has been opened in London in connexion with the offer of £200,000 for dental aid recently announced.

The first two hours of the Schroder sale realized £67,783.

Henley Regatta and the Bisley rifle meeting, which commenced on Monday, have been considerably affected by the bad weather.

The United Kingdom team of marksmen won the Empire Challenge Trophy on Saturday, Canada being second and Australia third.

John Dickman, charged with the murder of a cashier in a train on the North-Eastern Railway on March 18, has been found "Guilty" and sentenced to death.—"Times."

MR. HALDANE'S SEVENTH DIVISION.

A MILITARY correspondent, writes to the "Standard":—"In the course of the debate in the House on the 27th ultimo Mr. Haldane had much to say as to the Seventh Division. It needed, he declared, a 'unifying mind.' He tried to persuade his hearers that the future Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean would play an important part in its development, and he incidentally announced that the Egyptian garrison formed one of its component parts although he, of course, knows that Egypt is not a region from which regulars could safely be withdrawn and replaced by units of the special reserve of by kindred bodies at a time when this country was involved in a serious war. It might be justifiable to replace the seven battalions in Gibraltar and Malta and one of those in Egypt by Reserve battalions; but that only makes up two brigades out of the necessary three. The third brigade would, of course, be obtained from South Africa, and as all these battalions have a strong peace establishment of full-grown men, the Seventh Division can perhaps, be made a reality in so far as infantry is concerned, providing always that the exigencies of filling up Sir I. Hamilton's cup of responsibilities will admit of it.

"But a division, unfortunately, does not consist of infantry, alone. No Field Artillery is to be found in the Mediterranean, and neither the Horse Artillery nor yet the Mountain battery in Egypt fit into the divisional organisation. To provide the divisional artillery, the two brigades in South Africa would have to be called upon, and one would have to be mobilised at home; the howitzer brigade would also have to be mobilised at home. The cadres, of course, exist, but where are the men to fill them up when we can only barely maintain the artillery of six divisions? The organisation of the Seventh Division is, of course, a matter for the adjutant-general and the Army Council to carry out; they have to see to it that the officers and men are available. Nobody knows better than the present adjutant-general, his predecessor, and his successor that "ye canna tak breeks off a hielander.' You cannot produce Reservists if you have not got them. Until the War Minister is in a position to announce that the adjutant-general can show gunners enough on his rolls to mobilise six divisions, and to keep them mobilised during a campaign of some duration, and that he can snow enough left over to fill up the batteries and ammunition column of another division, all these pompous references to the Seventh Division are to say the least of it somewhat premature. Nor is artillery the only difficulty. When this year's Army Estimates were produced, it was admitted that the full "personnel" of certain services, e.g., the medical service was not available for even six divisions. The necessary equipment for the Seventh Division may be available; but if is not, it will be for the quartermaster-general to make the deficiencies good, and not the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean or anywhere else.

"Mr. Hadane and the Army Counsel are entitled to credit for initiating an organisation for a Seventh Division. To make it available for war, something more substantial than a unifying mind is however need. An addition to certain peace establishments will be necessary, a corresponding expansion of the Reserve to the first line will have to be arranged for, and the proper organisation of those units of the second line, which are designed to replace the troops taken from foreign garrisons to form the division, will have to be taken in hand."

INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

A Notable Parade.

THERE was a muster of Indian Mutiny veterans on July 6 at the Chelsea Hospital in order that as many of the survivors of the campaign as possible might be photographed together in one group. The photograph was taken by Messrs. Harrod's (Limited), who are presenting a free copy of it to pensioners of the hospital who appear in it, about sixty-five in number. Three or four of the old pensioners had to be wheeled to the spot selected for the group, and many showed traces of hardship, disease, and wounds. After the picture had been taken the six possessors of the Victoria Cross, Field-Marshals Lord Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir George White (Governor of the Hospital, whose birthday it was), with Lieut-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, Col. Sir Edward Thackeray, and Major-Gen. Luke O'Connor, C.B., were photographed together.

Among those present were: Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Sir J. H. Thornton, Major-Gen. F. P. Luard, Major-Gen. R. C. J. Pemberton, Major-Gen. Sir W. Leigh Pemberton, Major J. W. Daniell (captain of invalids, Royal Hospital, Chelsea), Lieut.-Gen. S. H. E. Chamier, Major-Gen. T. C. Crowe, Major-Gen. W. Smith, Major-Gen. T. B. Strange, Major-Gen. F. Hardy, Col. C. P. Chambers, Mr. J. L. Cowan, Mr. G. Greig, Col. H. A. Lewes, Col. J. G. Forbes, Major-Gen. G. R. Roberts, Col. M. P. Ricketts, Col. E. Le Pelley, Major-Gen. H. T. Arbuthnot, Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, Major-Gen. G. A. Prendergast, Mr. E. Berrill, Major Gen. J. Ruggles, Col. C. Hunter, Col. W. S. Jervis, Col. J. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surg Gen. J. Fairweather, Major-Gen. G Steward, Lieut-Gen. Sir Henry Le. G. Geary, Major-Gen. G. F. I. Graham, Col. J. Goldie, Col. A. M. Larg, Sir R. C. Oldfield, Deputy Surg.-Gen. C. A. Innes, Lieut.-Col. G. Rice, Major-Gen. J. Reid, Deputy Surg-Gen. E. M. Sinclair, Col. H. L. Mitchel, Col. J. H. Welwyn, General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, Sir Charles A Elliott, Lieut-Gen. Sir J Bevan Edwards, Col. H. M. Pratt, Major-Gen. J. C Stewart, Lieut.-Col. J. Newman, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Savage Mostyn, Major-Gen. Sir C. Ashburnham, Capt. Boyd, Mr. C. Keay, Mr. C. M. Hahn, Mr. R. Buchanan, Mr. R. Pritchard, Major-Gen. Crutchley (lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital), the Rev. R. Moseley (the chaplain), Mr. W. T. Hughes (secretary of the hospital), Mrs. R. K. Macquoid and Miss Macquoid, Major Bratton, Major Ricard (adjutant of the hospital), Major Kiddle, Major Carter, Major Organ (quarter-master of the hospital), and Mr. Willcox.

General Lord William Seymour and Lady Seymour, Lady White and the Misses White, and many other friends of the veterans were also present.

At the close of the parade one of the veterans, Colour-Serjt. Wells, formerly of the 79th Foot, fell dead from excitement. Wells, who was a fine looking man, was in his eighty-third year; he wore the Indian Mutiny medal with the Lucknow clasp, and the medal of the Crimea.

THE FIRST AIRWOMAN.

BARONESS' TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT RHEIMS.

ANOTHER terrible accident has marred this remarkable meeting, and as I write, says a special correspondent at Rheims on July 8, Baroness the Raymonde de la Roche, the first airwoman to receive a driving licence, is lying in the aerodrome hospital with such dreadful injuries that the doctors dare not give hopes of her recovery. The actual evidence conflicts on points, but there seems little doubt that this dreadful accident was caused by the overcrowding of the aerodrome. Mme. de la Roche started off at 12.40 on her Voisin biplane to do the two rounds—ten kilometres in all—necessary to win the ladies' prize of £200, for which she was the only competitor. There was a wind of from seven to eleven miles an hour, and as she passed the Press box, amid the cheers of the crowd, I noticed her machine was pitching rather dangerously. Mme. de la Roche, who was wearing her becoming costume of a white woollen motor-hood, white sweater, grey divided skirt with black stripes, cut very short, brown stockings and shoes, rose to over 200ft., as her machine rounded the pylons in the "country." But her turns were wide, and she seemed rather uncertain of herself. She did the second round in excellent style, all things considered, again rising high as she passed the far pylons opposite the grand stand. She was leading the field, consisting of Lindpaintner on a Sommer biplane, Cattaneo on a Bieriot, and Latham on an Antionette monoplane. As Mme. de la Roche's machine was slower than the others, and as she took the angles much wider, the other competitors reached the same pylon as Mme. de la Roche swung round but 250 metres off her prize.

CAUSE OF THE FALL.

The cause of her fall is still, the subject of animated discussion, but whatever the reason was her aeroplane suddenly dipped earthwards and striking the ground with terrific force collapsed like a cardboard box. As she realised that she was falling Mme. de la Roche uttered a terrible cry, which was distinctly heard by a photographer who was the only close eye-witness. A soldier of 132nd Infantry Regiment who told me the story in a hushed voice when I reached the scene of the accident, was the first to arrive at the wrecked and rumpled mass two hundred yards from the fifth pylon. Mme. de la Roche was lying still beside her machine, her face covered with blood. As the soldier listed her up she opened her eyes, but fainted instantly. A horse ambulance was on the scene without delay, and when I reached the scene she lay inanimate in the van. Her sweater was stained with blood and also her face, her brown curls springing from beneath her pretty motor-hood her left arm twisted and useless beside her. They carried her into the field hospital. Drs. Roussel and Morand, who examined her, declared without hesitation that her state was practically hopeless. She had sustained a fracture to the left arm and the left hip, dislocation of the right arm, combined fracture of the lower part of the right leg, fracture of the left index finger, severe bruises to the head and the rest of the body. A priest was sent for in all haste, whilst Charles Voisin, builder of Mme. de la Roche's machine, Surcouf, one of the committee, and Oudaille, principal police official on the aerodrome, hurried to the hospital. Surcouf told us afterwards that he was astounded at her marvellous pluck. Though suffering agony she refused to be chloroformed while her fractured limbs were set. Before an audience of doctors and hospital nurses she whispered to Surcouf her opinion of the accident. She declared that she had been brought down by the back-wash of another machine.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

"The man who did that to me was a bandit," she murmured, "but I do not know who he was." While other airmen went on circling over the sunlit aerodrome Surcouf inaugurated the formal inquiry outside the little white-washed hospital with a red cross flag. By him stood Charles Voisin, who sobbed like a child, while first Chavez, the Farman biplanist, and then Morane, the Blériot champion racer, affirmed that it was Lindpainter who brought Mme. de la Roche down by the air-draught of his Sommer biplane. Inquiries which Surcouf made at the headquarters of the judges and at the timekeepers' seats at the pylons uphold these affirmations, but there is evidence to prove that Lindpainter passed the pylon before Mme. de la Roche, and at a considerable distance from her. Lindpainter, therefore, was officially declared not responsible for the accident. Nevertheless, whether Mme de la Roche's biplane was caught in the back-draught or not, it was clear to me and to all who witnessed the accident that the unlucky airwoman was frightened out of her wits by the racing covey of machines that swept past her.

LONDON-PARIS AIRLINE.

Stimulated by the flight which she made in Mr. Grahame White's aeroplane at Brooklands recently, Lady Abdy is determined to do everything within her power to advance the conquest of the air. At a luncheon given by Lady Abdy at the Savoy Hotel, London, in honour of Mr. Grahame White, it was announced that she had set aside the sum of £50,000 for the establishment of an all-British airline from London to Paris. In conversation with a Press representative, Lady Abdy said: "I hope to get together a committee of eminent men to help me in carrying out the scheme.

Jealousy amongst opponents of rival flying systems is so great that frequent allegations of deliberate foul driving heard in flying circles must be accepted cum grano salis, but the Rheims meeting has abundantly shows the appalling danger of inconsiderate driving the majority of the accidents having been caused by aeroplanes being caught in other competitors' backwash. Time after time I have seen slow flying biplanes trundling past the grand stand caught up and sent reeling by the backwash from some racing machine rising at full speed from the sheds to the west of the grand stand, and easily passing over the slower competitors. Mme. de la Roche's mechanics and the other Voisin men had to be prevented from lynching Lindpainter when he descended fifteen minutes after the accident. "I am going to have an airship built here on my own property. I have plenty of room," she added. The airship will cost about £15,000, but the buildings and garages will cost a lot more, I hope the ship will be ready next spring. We shall sell the seats for the first trip by auction and the money will go to the hospitals and the Church Army. But I am not going into this as a commercial speculation. It is all for the honour of the old country and if there are any profits they will all go to charitable objects."

SHOT IN THE BAR.

Harlesden Murder Charge.

HENRY WILLIAM BALL, barman, was committed for trial on the charge of the murder of Clement Gustave Armand, manager of the Crown Inn, Harlesden, on Saturday, June 25. At the inquest, held on Monday of last week, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ball, who had been in the employ of Mr. Armand for eleven months. Mr. Frayling, appeared for the Treasury, and the prisoner, who scarcely app

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE CONFERENCE.

Two further meetings of representatives of the Government and the Opposition have been held in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons for the discussion of the constitutional question. One took place on July 1, the other on the 5th.

SCHEME FOR A SETTLEMENT.

The Conference will, it is believed, after a few more sittings, adjourn until just before the autumn session. Secrecy as to the deliberations of the conclave has been maintained, but it is expected that just before the rising of Parliament at the end of July or the beginning of August Mr. Asquith will make a statement indicating in general terms the steps which the Conference has taken.

Members of Parliament are still engaged in discussing among themselves the probable outcome of the Conference, and various suggestions for a settlement have been put forward. One of these, according to the writer of the political notes in the "Times" is that in the case of a deadlock between the two Houses on ordinary legislation, the Bill should in the last resort be sent to a Joint Committee of both Houses for a final discussion and that this Committee should be so constituted at the beginning of each Parliament as to give to the Government of the day the most-favoured treatment. This scheme, which originated in Radical circles, pre-supposes that in regard to money Bills the House of Lords would waive the right of rejection on condition that an acceptable authority to rule out tacking were set up, but it does not contemplate any reduction in the numbers of the House of Lords nor any present change in the constitution of the Assembly. The suggestion is that Lords and Commons should nominate an equal number of representatives to the Joint Committee; that the Commons should be nominated on the same principle that guides the Committee of Selection in constituting committees—that is to say, so as to reflect proportionately the strength of parties in the House; and that the Lords should contribute an equal number of Liberal and Unionist peers. Thus, if for purposes of illustration the numoer of the Joint Committee was 100, there would in present conditions be nominated to it for the Commons twenty-one Liberals, three Labour members, five Nationalists, and twenty-one Unionists; and for the Lords twenty-five Liberal peers and twenty five Unionist peers. If in taking the final decision the members of the Joint Committee voted strictly according to party, and if the Nationalist and Labour members were supporting the Government's Bill, there would in this case be fifty-four votes for and forty-six against the measures—a majority of eight. A Committee so constituted would almost inevitably pass any Government measure on which there was a deadlock between the two Houses.

The scheme here outlined has been discussed among Radicals, and to a certain extent Unionist criticism has been invited, but it has not yet received publicity. Some think that the scheme, whatever criticism it may receive in its present shape, contains the germs of a settlement. A deadlock in the Joint Committee would be solved by a General Election.

MR. F. E. SMITH ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P., on July 2, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, was presented by the Conservative and Unionist organisations of Liverpool in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the party, with an address a silver rose-bowl, with two jugs to match a dressing-case and a diamond brooch and pendant for Mrs. Smith and a watch bracelet for Miss Smith. Lord Derby as President of the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association made the presentations. Mr. F. E. Smith in reply, said he did not desire on that occasion to say anything about controversial politics, but no thoughtful and patriotic citizen in the months which passed from January to May could have contemplated without apprehension the acuteness of the constitutional crisis which had arisen. He could only say that the leaders of both parties had found it possible, in spite of difficulties, to try honestly and conscientiously to see whether a settlement of this constitutional crisis could not be discovered which, without giving to each party everything they wanted, would at least give to each of the parties something substantial as a solution of the controversies to which at present they were committed. He made no prediction at all as to the result of the Conference—it would be premature of the rank and file to do so—but he would at least make this claim: that it was the duty of every patriotic Englishman on this great constitutional question, which if fought out might involve every great institution in the country in its final decision, to hold his tongue, except that by speaking he might assist the objects which that Conference had at heart. (Cheers.) He knew not whether success was possible. It would be folly to ignore that the difficulties which lay in the road of success were formidable, and indeed prodigious, but what did statesmanship exist for if it were not to surmount great political difficulties? They might remember that the difficulties which beset the eight distinguished men now sitting at the Conference were not more formidable than those which confronted the memorable begetters of the American Constitution, and at least it was not too much to ask of the party disputants on both sides that they should call a real and honest truce while preliminaries of a possible peace were being discussed. (Cheers.) Let no one think what he had said that night, or what he had written elsewhere, meant concession on any point of principle. Should these attempts to effect an adjustment unhappily fail they recognised that no compromise in a great controversy was ever reached unless both parties made substantial sacrifices, and, if those sacrifices were forthcoming generously and honestly from their opponents, he for one hoped and believed that the Conservative Party would not lag behind their opponents in the spirit of generosity which, after all, might mean much for every institution in the country and perhaps the immunity of the Crown from the unhappy risk of political controversy.

MR. W. O'BRIEN.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has written as follows under date July 1, to an All-for-Ireland demonstration at Burnfort:—

"I am sorry I cannot go to Burnfort with your able representative, Mr. Maurice Healy. He will be able to tell you that the Molly Maguire party has been once for all thrown on the scrap-heap as a parliamentary force. Not only has the Veto Conference been held in defiance of them, but Mr. Lloyd George has not even thought them what purchasing by dropping the 3s. 9d. spirit duty, which it is now officially confessed has cost Ireland £1,500,000 in hard cash within the past year, and crushed the most valuable of our industries. 'The only crumb of comfort,' Mr. Redmond tells us, 'that I have had for many weeks past' is the prospect of an autumn session, which will enable him to beat up America for subscriptions on the promise of the deeds of daring-do he will perform next November. Unhappily, even that 'crumb of comfort' can bring no consolation to anybody except his own distressed dependants. When November comes, either the Conference will have agreed upon a compromise, in which case Mr. Redmond's vote on the Budget will not matter a bawbee to anyone, or else the Conference will have proved abortive and Mr. Redmond and his Socialist allies will only have to proceed to an almost assured overthrow at the polls. The utter collapse of every prospect with which Mr. Redmond's evil advisers he fooled the country makes it unnecessary for us to labour the matter any further. All our energies must now be devoted to preparing the way for a broader-based and more far-seeing Irish Party to repair the disasters brought upon the country by Mr. Dillon's unlucky genius, and devise a policy which will reassure our Protestant fellow-countrymen and combine both British parties in a great Imperial settlement of the Irish difficulty."

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., speaking on July 4 at a Socialist meeting at Gwauncaegurwen, Swansea Valley, said his objection to the Conference on the question of the House of Lords was not to its meeting with closed doors, but to the whole thing. We of the Labour Party are Single Chamber men. (Cheers.) The holding of the Conference has for the moment paralysed the House of Commons and politics generally. The time has come when the working classes in this country should follow the example of the working classes in Germany, and have done with war-mongers and war expenditure, and insist upon more being given for social reform.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

The Financial Statement (1910-11) which was issued on the evening of the Budget Speech, with the final balance-sheet incomplete, has been published in a complete form as a parliamentary paper [306]. The interesting feature of this return is the detailed analysis it gives of the arrears of Revenue from 1909-10, amounting to £30,046,000 referred to by the Chancellor in his speech. Customs were responsible for £146,000; Excise for £3,640,000; Estate, &c., Duties £1,380,000; Land Tax and House Duty £1,940,000; Income-tax, £23,450,00; and Land Value Duties, £490,000.

FEELING IN THE CITY.

The City could hardly be expected to become enthusiastic about a Budget that continues the heavy burdens on capital that have been the distinguishing characteristic of Liberal finance, but, says the "Morning Post," the feeling uppermost in the minds of bankers and others is one of relief that Mr. Lloyd George's second financial venture is not likely to lead to a renewal of the acute political controversy that was inevitably aroused when the Chancellor of the Exchequer first departed from the principles which had hitherto governed the framing of the annual Budget. In view of the largely increased, and on the whole essential, expenditure for which provision had to be made, no relief from present taxation could be anticipated, and the City was content to feel thankful that another turn of the screw had not been considered necessary. It remains to be seen whether or not the estimates of the productiveness of existing imposts are too optimistic, and if any were inclined to criticise it was on the ground that the Chancellor had been over-sanguine: "but," said one banker, "sufficient unto the day is the taxation thereof," and all were content not to be too critical, but to wait and see. It is satisfactory to note that the desire to take capital out of Great Britain and invest it abroad which followed the introduction of last year's Budget is now much less in evidence, and what the City most desires is a period of freedom from party controversy in the domain of finance, for there can be no question that business suffers when politicians are at war over a question which it must be said not all of them thoroughly understand. The omission from Mr. Lloyd George's speech of all reference to the Sinking Fund caused some surprise, but new taxes must have been imposed had the Chancellor been minded to restore the allowances for Debt redemption to its former amount.

IRISH INDIGNATION WITH MR. REDMOND.

Consternation is perhaps the only word, writes a Dublin correspondent, which adequately describes the feeling in Ireland with regard to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals to stereotype the whisky and land taxes of last year. The Irish whisky industry, with the smaller trades allied to it, and agriculture almost exclusively represent Ireland's means of existence, and Mr. Lloyd George, with the aid of Mr. John Redmond and his party, last year struck a blow against these which did grave damage to both. It was hoped, however, that the assurances of the Nationalist Leaders last year that the imposition would be only temporary would have been borne out, and the repetition of the imposts has sent something like a thrill of despair throughout the country. Publicans stand aghast at the outlook. Many of those who weathered the first shock with difficulty see nothing but shipwreck and disaster in the coming years. The fate of Messrs. Kinahan and Co., who while the Budget was being introduced at Westminster, were passing a resolution voluntarily to wind up a business which for more than a hundred years has flourished in the city is pointed to as a lesson to others. Messrs. Kinahan last year had a profit of £4,000 to credit; this year there is a deficit of about the same amount, making the total drop of profits in one year about £8,000. How many more old institutions in different branches of the trade will have to go the same way it is impossible to say. The political effects of the present crisis must inevitably be serious for Mr. Redmond and his followers. In Dublin the licensed trade is in fierce revolt against them, and throughout the country, where the village publican is also the leader of village politics, the reaction will be sharp and emphatic. Mr. Healy's speech in the Budget debate was reported at great length in the papers, and is the chief subject of comment. There is no defence on any side for Mr. Redmond's action. Even the "Freeman's Journal," his official organ, is unable to advance an argument in his defence. It talks of "the difficulties of the situation" and "the need of generalship," of the circumstances which made it imperative last year that the Budget should pass but it says nothing of the outstanding fact which everybody sees—namely that for all his concessions and all his support of the Liberal Party, which inflicted great and permanent injury on his own country, he has received nothing in return. The "crumb of comfort" which he acknowledged in the speech will be poor comfort to those in Ireland who have found their means of livelihood ruined.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Globe" writes on July 4:—It would appear from last night's debate in the Commons that Mr. Redmond and his advisers have become thoroughly alarm at the outcry which had come from their constituents over the reimposition of the Budget taxes. Obviously, Mr. Dillon was put up to address the constituencies from the floor of the House, and he did it which characteristic maladroitness. To his statesmanlike conception of the delicate situation it seemed apparently, that the best thing to do was to endeavour to please both sides, and he did it with the inevitable results. To the Radicals he said: "This is a great and good Budget," and turning to Ireland, he said, "The whisky taxes must be removed." To anyone but Mr. Dillon it must have been obvious that he could not successfully argue such self-destructive propositions.

The "Irish Independent" rises fiercely to the attack on the "great and good Budget," which it pulverises with arguments taken from the speeches of Messrs. Dillon and Redmond themselves. It ridicules Mr. Dillon's complaint that Mr. Lloyd George should have spoken of the whisky tax as he did without hearing Irish views on the subject. "For" says the Journal, "has not Irish public opinion been shouted loudly enough during the past twelve months?"

The "Freeman's Journal" darkly hints at what the party action will be under certain circumstances. "If taken immediately," the whisky taxes would meet with opposition and then it talks of the altered situation." The leaders of the party and the party official organ have never been in such a tight corner and the endeavours to wriggle out somehow are painful in the extreme. All the circumstances taken in connection with the latest rumour that the rank and file of the party are becoming restive, and threaten revolt if the Budget and land taxes are not opposed in a determined way, make the situation extremely interesting for the onlookers, if not all that might be desired, from Mr. Redmond's view point.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Dhakta, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	0	0	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	8
Total	8	4	106
This day last year	4	4	86

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 22nd 1910.

Ward	Alive	Dead	Found infected
A	62	34	2
B	103	66	6
B	215	103	6
C	73	35	2
D	62	20	2
E	140	8	0
E	104	31	1
F	43	4	0
G	35	1	0
Total	817	300	19
Total killed to date rats			1,117

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TOBACCO DUTIES IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 4.—Mr. Rice asked the Prime Minister why the Government allowed the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes in India to be protected against competition from the United Kingdom and other countries and yet refused to protest the manufacture of goods in this country against foreign competition.

Mr. Asquith: I may remind the hon. member that in reply to a question asked by the hon. member for Christchurch on March 10 last on the subject of the Indian tobacco duties, my hon. friend the Under Secretary of State for India stated that the duties in question have been imposed for revenue and for no other purposes, and involve no alteration of the fiscal principles of Indian finance. I may further remind him that my hon. friend added that the Government of India were considering the question of putting a corresponding Excise duty upon tobacco manufactured in India.

THE INDIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

On Tuesday, July 5.—Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If it is the intention of the Secretary of State to advise his Majesty to confirm the temporary appointment of the Hon. Mr. Robertson as a member of the Council of the Governor-General in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry; and, if not, will he say if it is the intention of the Secretary of State to advise his Majesty to appoint a member of the Indian Civil Service or a prominent member of the business community in India.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State does not propose to make any statement as to the advice that he may think fit to tender to his Majesty.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the member of the Council of the Governor-General in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry has invariably been a member of the Indian Civil Service; if not, will he state from what service such member or members have been drawn; and whether personal knowledge of the conditions and circumstances of Indian commerce and industry is an indispensable qualification of any one holding the appointment.

Mr. Montagu: It happens that the three gentlemen who have hitherto held this post have been members of the Indian Civil Service, although those who were responsible for its creation contemplated that this would be the exception rather than the rule, and did not regard personal knowledge of the conditions and circumstances of Indian commerce and industry as an indispensable qualification.

THE LATE KING EDWARD AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any demonstrations expressive of popular sorrow at the death of his late Majesty were held in any portion of Eastern Bengal, particularly in the proscribed districts of Mymensingh, Faridpore, and Barisal; and, if so, whether permits to hold such were obtained under the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act.

Mr. Montagu: Yes, such meetings were held. The Act is directed against meetings likely to promote sedition, and therefore had nothing at all to do with meetings of this character.

THE MYSORE PRESS ACT.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will cause a copy of the Mysore Press Act to be placed in the library.

Mr. Montagu: A copy will be placed in the library.

EAST INDIA (PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDIAN PRESS ACT, 1910.)

Mr. Keir Hardie.—Address for Return showing the Proceedings which have been taken by the Government of India and local governments in India under Sections 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 23, and 24 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the names and descriptions of the persons affected and the decision in each case, and the result of the appeal which may have been made under Section 17 in any case to the High Court.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant to Return asked for on the Order Paper in the name of member for Merthyr Tydfil.

Mr. Montagu: The Act has been in operation for so very short a time that the Secretary of State does not think it desirable as yet to instruct the Government of India to prepare a Return. I would refer my hon. friend to the promise that I made to the hon. Member for Leicester on June 28, that reports, when forthcoming, will be laid before the House.

THE "SIND GAZETTE" AND THE PRESS ACT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary for State for India: Whether he can state the circumstances under which the "Sind Gazette," an old established Anglo-Indian paper published at Kurrachee, was required to deposit Rs. 1,000 as security under the provisions of the new Press Act, and whether the proprietors or editor had ever been charged or prosecuted for the publication of any seditious matter or any matter calculated to disturb the peace or inflame the native mind against the Government.

Mr. Montagu: As regards the first part of the question, the "Sind Gazette" became liable to furnish security under the Act of 1910 because it had omitted to register under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. The answer to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

THE POLICE AND THE MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in addition to Maulvie Mazharul Haq, other police officers whose conduct in the Midnapore conspiracy case was the subject of animadversion by the Chief Justice of Bengal have recently been promoted.

Mr. Montagu: The officer mentioned in the question has not been promoted; he is merely officiating temporarily in a higher post. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that any of the officers referred to have been promoted.

THE MURDER OF MR. JACKSON.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If Ananta Luxman Kanare, who shot Mr. Jackson, at Nasik, on Dec. 21, 1909 was tried under the special procedure provided by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, No. XIV., of 1908.

Mr. Montagu: Yes, sir.

SANSCRIT V. THE VERNACULARS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of India: Whether the Senate of Madras University has resolved upon certain proposals which in fact will compel students to take up Sanscrit, or other classical languages, to the neglect of the Indian vernaculars.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but he understands from the newspapers that the proposals in question do not compel students to take up a classical instead of a vernacular language, but merely give them the option of doing so.

IMPORTS OF CIGARETTES INTO INDIA.

Mr. Rice asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What were the imports of cigarettes into India in each of the last three months compared with the same months of last year.

Mr. Montagu: The comparative figures in pounds are:—March 1909, 231,700; March 1910, 204,618; April 1909, 283,447; April 1910, 171,466; May 1909, 251,293; May 1910, 17,744. Figures for June 1910 are not yet available. I should explain, however, that for the purpose of obtaining information as to the quantity of cigarettes that pass into consumption (on payment of duty) in each month, these figures, as they stand, are useless, since it is necessary to take into account the quantity passed into bond or taken out of bond month by month.

BURMA AND A CHARTERED HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What the reasons are for the refusal to establish a chartered High Court of Judicature for the province of Burma, in lieu of the present Chief Court.

Mr. Montagu: After careful consideration the Secretary of State in Council has come to the conclusion that the establishment of a Chartered High Court whether for the whole of Burma or for Lower Burma only, is not required in the interests of the Province.

A UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any decision has been passed on the application of a public meeting held at Rangoon, and presided over by the Chief Justice for the establishment of a University for Burma.

Mr. Montagu: No proposal on this subject has yet been put before the Secretary of State.

THE RENO PRIZE-FIGHT.

Serious Racial Riots.

THIRTEEN KILLED AND HUNDREDS WOUNDED.

Washington, July 5.

The victory of Johnson in the Reno prize-fight was the signal last night for a widespread manifestation of racial prejudice. In new York gangs of hooligans were formed apparently for the sole purpose of maltreating whatever negroes they could lay hands on, and the negroes retaliated. It was the same in Washington. The thoroughfare between the White House and the Capitol was the scene of petty riots which might easily have become serious. The police were called out, and there were many arrests and some casualties. Reports of similar disturbances come from elsewhere. Several negroes have apparently been killed.

New York, July 5.

Thirteen persons killed, hundreds dangerously wounded, the gaols of several cities filed both with negroes and whites, troops called out in other towns, riot and panic in many places—such is the toll up to date of the prize fight at Reno.

Most of the trouble has been in the southern parts of the country, where the negro population is largest and most feared, but few of the large northern cities have been altogether free from disturbances, mostly street fights, resulting in ambulance calls. Usually these fights were provoked by cheers given last night by bands of negroes for their hero.

CONSTABLE SHOT AT ILLINOIS.

At Mounds Illinois, the trouble still continued this morning and a house was chasing two negroes implicated in last night's riots, threatening to lynch them if they were caught. The disturbances there were started by four negroes riding through the town in a buggy discharging pistols and intimidating every white man they met. Finally a negro constable named Jeff Davis and his deputy attempted to arrest these reckless "joy riders," but one of the quarter shot Davis in the head, killing him instantly. His deputy returned the fire, killing one of the men. Another was seized and lodged in gaol, but the remaining two whipped up their horse and escaped.

Three negroes met their death at Ulvadia Georgia, in a conflict between whites and blacks at a construction camp. The negro workmen, who had been insolent to the whites for several days, yesterday began drinking and became so boisterous that a white posse was organized to clear out the camp. As the posse approached it was fired on from the camp. The fire was returned, and when the negroes fled they left behind three dead and five badly wounded. The negroes are still being hunted to-day.

At Taylor, Texas, two factions among the negroes themselves engaged in a fight about Johnson's merits, with the result that one was killed and three were shot.

A white last night cut the throat of a negro at Houston, Texas, in a street-car, the victim succumbing to his injuries.

Altogether 25 cities report serious disturbances, in many of which the lynching of blacks was only prevented by the prompt arrival of the police.

DISORDERLY MARINES.

At Norfolk, Virginia, more than 300 Marines of the United States Navy, who had been watching the bulletins of the fight marched through the streets hunting negroes. They beat one almost to death. The police were powerless and appealed to the Navy for assistance, after which a detachment of Marines and bluejackets got the situation under control.

An enlisted man of the United States Marine Corps had his throat cut in the streets of Washington in a similar disturbance and was taken to hospitol, where he lies in a serious condition. There were several minor encounters at Chicago, in one of which a negress was slashed with a knife.

Wilmington, Delaware, reports 12 people injured; Roanoke, Virginia, 6; Pueblo, Colorado, 27; and Los Angeles, 8. Extra police reserves were kept on duty all night at New Orleans, Atlanta, and St. Louis.

OUTBREAK IN NEW YORK.

Here in New York a most serious situation arose shortly after midnight, when one negro was beaten to death and 50 were injured. The disorder was centred in the negro districts, into which several thousand police reserves had been thrown in anticipation of just such an outbreak. At "San Juan Hill," as one of the negro district is popularly called, knives, revolvers, and stones were used with telling effect. In the "tenderloin" district a negro was seized by the angry whites and strung up to a lamp-post, but was rescued by the police, who arrived in the nick of time and cut him down in a half-strangled condition.

MOVING PICTURE SHOWS PROHIBITED.

Washington, July 6.

The police have notified the proprietors of more than 100 theatres in the District of Columbia that the Commissioners have forbidden any exhibition of moving pictures showing the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

New York, July 5.

In consequence of the race riots resulting from the Reno fight the mayors of many cities have announced that they will not allow the moving pictures of the fight to be exhibited because of the likelihood of their provoking conflicts, especially in the Southern States, where race prejudice is strongest.

THE HON. MAURICE GIFFORD.

Sad Story at Inquest.

The terrible death by burning of the Hon. Maurice Gifford was inquired into by the Holdesdon coroner on Saturday. Mr. Gifford was staying under the care of Dr. Sturge, at whose house he intended to take a rest cure, as he was suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Dr. Sturge's cook, giving evidence, said that at 11.30 on Friday morning she was taking an early lunch to Mr. Gifford in the garden, when she saw him a mass of flame rushing about on the lawn. Before she could reach him he rolled in a flower bed. She ran to his assistance and tried to tear his clothes off, but had her hands badly burned. She shouted loudly for help and people came from the house to her assistance. Water was thrown over the burning man, but this only made the flames blaze more fiercely. They tried to beat the fire out with cushions, but did not succeed in subduing it until they had wrapped Mr. Gifford up in rugs and blankets. Between them they carried the terribly injured man into the house. He was quite conscious, and told the cook that he had been using petrol to clean spots from his trousers. He had only one arm, having lost the other in the war. He was holding a cigarette in his one hand while cleaning his trousers, and he said that this ignited the petrol.

Dr. Sturge said that Mr. Gifford was suffering from acute nervous prostration, but he had no sign of any mental derangement.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed deep sympathy with the widow.

CAVALRY OPERATIONS ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

Important cavalry operations are to begin on Salisbury Plain and in South-West Wilts on August 10 next. A reconnaissance scheme has been arranged in which the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades and 6th Brigade, R.H.A., will be employed. In this scheme the 3rd Brigade, from Ireland, with the Scots Greys and "N" Battery R.H.A., will form the Blue half-division, the 2nd and 4th Brigades, with "H" Battery R.H.A., forming the Red half-division. The 2nd Dragoon Guards, acting as a skelton enemy, are to replace the 2nd Dragoons in the 2nd Cavalry Brigade during these manœuvres. The 3rd Brigade will land on the Dorsetshire Coast, probably at Bridport, and will, aided by the Scots Greys, force its way to Salisbury Plain, where the whole of the cavalry will go into camp.

For the purpose of inter-divisional training, the cavalry force has been allotted as follows:—

Red—Half Division.—G.O.C., Brigadier-General H. D. Fanshawe, C.B. 2nd Cavalry Brigade: 4th Dragoon Guards 2nd Dragoons, 11th Hussars, 4th Cavalry Brigade: 4th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 16th Lancers.

Blue—Half-Division.—G.O.C., Brigadier-General Hon. J. E. Lindley, 1st Cavalry Brigade: 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars 19th Hussars 3rd Cavalry Brigade: 5th Dragoon Guards 13th Hussars, 20th Hussars.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising FROM *Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,* is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S *according to the Information* given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (Illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. *Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.*

Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (Illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE *NAME* IS ELLIMAN

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You can to-day keep any liquid ice cold for 24 hours.

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THERMOS TABLE JUG

The temperature of its contents is unaffected by outside circumstances.

Cold Drinks remain Cold
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Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, Jewellers and Stores.

Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.

Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

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No need to be a Royal Academician To paint your rims and keep them in condition.

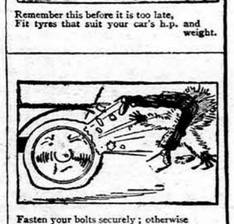
Some

Remember this before it is too late, Fit tyres that suit your car's h.p. and weight.

Michelin

Tips.

Whene'er you weigh your car, take every care To load it up with *all* it has to bear.



Fasten your bolts securely; otherwise A sudden burst may cause you some surprise.

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

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'Vana' Tonic Wine is a pure, wholesome, yet powerful vitalising tonic.

It enriches the blood, increases and maintains the strength and vitality, thus fortifying the system against malaria.

As an invigorator for overworked bodies and brains and exhausted nerves it is ideal; its action is swift and its effect permanent.

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Don't Turn Up Your Nose Aside. IT IS KESHRANJANI

The world's Best Hair Grower and Restorer.

This is the greatest Indian Hair-Feed, decidedly superior to all other Foreign Brands.

Most persistent flavour, immensely Cooling medicinal properties. Your Hair will grow abundantly if you use KESHRANJAN daily

Re. 1 per Bottle.

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OUR LIVER MIXTURE.

A good Liver makes life enjoyable while a bad Liver is the source of endless misery. When you have such symptoms—viz.—bad taste in the mouth, irregularity of the bowels, heart-burn, costiveness or looseness, indigestion, pains in the head and burning of the palm of hands and feet, Mind, Your Liver is out of order. Our JAKRIDARI KASHAYA is the best and surest remedy for all such complaints.

Price per phial... ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7

OUR SONITA SODHAK (The great Indian remedy) cures Black and White Leprosy, cures swelling of nose, ears and tips of fingers, loss of sensation & heaviness of the body, black spots over the skin, &c.

Price for a fortnight ... ... Rs. 4
Packing and Postage ... ... As. 11

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c. Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

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Ask your draper to show you the new patterns; if you have any difficulty write for our booklet about "Viyella."

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Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

Another Miracle.

The miracles performed by Little's Oriental Balm are almost countless. Men and women who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes, and the bandages and walking free with elastic step Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs, can be instantly relieved and cured by this marvellous remedy. There is no doubt about it—no possible room for unbelief. Little's Oriental Balm really and positively does cure Rheumatism. You may have exhausted the resources of the ordinary physician, and tried numerous so-called remedies in vain; but you need not despair or give up hope till you tried Little's Oriental Balm, that most extraordinary curative agent in the treatment of Rheumatism. Thousands have been cured. It will cure your Rheumatism. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By I. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 21.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 7-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-32 +0 1 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 1-1—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-45 1-2+0 1-2
Par Silver Spot. ... ... 25 1-4 unchgd
Do 2 months hence ... ... 24 13-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 64 + 1-16
Exchange on India 30 d-at. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... ... 2 1-4+1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 3-4+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77-9 1-4 —0-1-4
Interest day to day loans... ... 1 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-4 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£41,200,000	Dec. £	200,000
Public Deposits	...£1,720,000	Dec. £	1,900,000
Other Deposits	...£43,300,000	Inc. £	7,86,000
Government Securities	£17,400,000	Dec. £	6,00,000
Other Securities	...£30,400,000	Dec. £	5,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£31,200,000	Dec. £	100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, July 22.

COTTON.

						Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool					...	6,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp					...	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian					...	200
Do. Day's Imports...					...	300
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—					...	Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures					...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian					...	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market...					...	Firm.
Mid-Americans	...	...	...		...	5-07+4
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	...	...	...		...	12 1-4+2-16

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
	7-66	7-41	7-05	6-83	6-78
	+5	+7	+7	+6	+7
Liverpool	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	
	6-71	6-75	6-74	6-74	
	+8	+8	+7	+8	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 22.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		...	8,000
Do. Last year	...	...	2,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain		...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	...	...	7,000

Futures at New York ..... Advanced on favourable cables and declined later partially under realizing.
Oct. 13·07+ 1
Dec. at New York ..... 12·91+ 4

Spot Cotton at New York ... 13·00—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 5-8 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4 85 5-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... 54 5-8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 13 —3-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ... Oct. 12·87— 2
Do. at New Orleans ... Dec 12·77— 3

LONDON, July 22.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 63
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—July-Aug.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 (Net)—July—Done.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.
C. I. F. 33 2-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 43 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 42 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 32 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 9 6 Value. Flat.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 14 6 3-4
Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... — £ 66 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... d 5 7-8
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... ...£ 5 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool £11 2 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp not...£ 5 7 6

SKIN SALE.

Goat skins sale closed to-day easier sold 7,44,000.
Goat skin Madras Prime 1-2d. lower.
" " " Fair 1-2 to 1d. lower.
" " " Ordinary 1d. higher.
" " " Bombay unchanged.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day with good demand, Madras good 1-2 lower.

ARRIVALS.

"Ethelwolf," "Braunfells."

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.		Hollow End.		Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3	at 3 1/4	3 3/8	at 3 3/8	up to 2 1/2	per cwt.
	(" 4)			3 1/4	at 3 3/8		£ 74
	(" 5)			3 3/8	at 3 3/8		
	(" 6)			3 3/8	at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3	at 3 1/4	4	at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	£
	(" 8)			4	at 4 1/4		67 10
	(" 9)			4	at 4 1/4		
X Centres, hard round		3	at 4	3 3/8	at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	£ 63
Soft Centres, round...		3	at 3 3/8	3 3/8	at 4 1/2	"	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...							£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.							£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 8)	3	at 3 3/8	3 3/8	at 3 3/8	up to 2 1/2	
	(" 4)			3 1/4	at 3 3/8		£ 63
	(" 5)			3 3/8	at 3 1/2		
	(" 6)			3 3/8	at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3	at 3 3/8	4	at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	
	(" 8)			4	at 4 1/2		£ 65
	(" 9)			4 1/4	at 4 1/2		
Flat X ...							£ 62

		Cut End.		Hollow End			
Bengal Hollows, round hard ...	B	2 3/4	at 3	3 1/4	at 3 1/2		£ 63
	C	2 1/4	at 2 3/8	3	at 3 1/4		
	D	2 1/4	at 2 1/2	2 3/4	at 3 1/4		£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ...	B	2 3/4	at 3	3 1/4	at 3 1/2		£ 53
	C	2 1/4	at 2 3/8	3	at 3 1/4		
	D	2 1/4	at 2 1/2	2 3/4	at 3 1/4		£ 51
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A	3	at 3 1/2	3	a'	soft	A £ 72
	B	2 3/4	at 3	2 3/4		"	B £ 70
						Hard	A £ 70
						"	B £ 68
	C	2 1/4	at 2 3/4	2 1/4	at 2 3/4		£ 63
	D	2 1/4	at 2 1/4	2 1/4	at 2 1/4		£ 42
	E	2	at 2 1/4	2	at 2 1/4		£ 37
Fourth usual assortment							£ 33

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 19th July :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
17	18	3	21	East Indian.
4	19	1	18	Abyssinian.
23	0	0	22	Egyptian.
8	19	0	20	West Coast African.
	4	1	5	Lisbon.
	15	0	22	Sea Horse Teeth.
		1	4	Rhinoceros Horns.
	6	3	2	Waste.
51	4	1	2	

Deliveries since April Auctions, 841- tons.

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

	14th July.	21st July.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7·94	8·07	+ 13
July-Aug. ...	7·55	7·66	+ 11
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·61	6·75	+ 14
In New York—			
Spot ...	16·00	16·00	same.
Oct. Futures ...	12·76	13·07	+ 31
Dec. Futures ...	12·58	12·91	+ 33
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	15·00	15·00	same
Oct. Futures ...	12·66	12·87	+21
Dec. Futures ...	12 55	12 77	+22
Egyptian ...	11 5-8	12 1/4	+5-8

YARN.

The daily fluctuations in the price of American cotton this week has upset all calculations and spinners quote 1-4 to 1-2 more this week over prices paid a fortnight back. Dealers are not inclined to make any forward purchases till the New crop report is out. Private reports say that the weather is bad and crop is injured to a certain extent, but dealers put no confidence in such conflicting reports. There was a good demand of 30 and 40 water in bazar and dealers give offers of 30-31-32 at 10 1-4 to 10 1-2 which does not result in business as 10 7-8 to 11d. is required by spinners.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 28d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s	Water ...	...Rs.	0 10	6 to 0 11	6
40 s	" ...	... "	0 11	6 to 0 12	0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... "	0 11	9 to 0 12	0
40 s	Mull ...	... "	0 11	9 to 0 12	0
60 s	Mull ...	... "	1 2	0 to 1 6	0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... "	1 11	0	
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... "	1 13	6	
2-80 s	Grey ...	... "	1 5	9	
2-80 s	Bleached...	... "	1 8	3	
2-30 s	Grey ...	... "	0 11	9	
2-30 s	Bleached...	... "	0 13	0	
2-40 s	Grey ...	... "	0 12	3	
2-40 s	Bleached...	... "	0 13	6	
2-60 s	Grey ...	... "	1 1	6	
2-60 s	Bleached...	... "	1 1	3	

MERCERISED YARN.

Egyptian cotton has again advanced and prices have stiffened up. 2-80 grey which was booked at 20 1-2d. last week is quoted at 21d. Local market is very dull and at present dealers will not enter into any contracts till they sell off their holdings of higher rates. 2-84 mercerised grey was offered at 25d. but 26 1-2d. was counter offered without calling for any business.

Home prices are as under :—

2-30 s	Grey	...	26d.
2-30 s	Bleached	...	29d.
2-84 s	Grey	...	30d.
2-84 s	Bleached	...	33d.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1	9	6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	"	1	10	6
2-84 s	Grey ...	"	1	11	0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	"	1	11	9
2-60 s	Grey ...	"	1	6	6
2-60 s	Bleached ...	"	1	5	6

WHITE GOODS.

Demand in the local market is very poor and as there is want of rain all over, dealers are not inclined to make heavy purchases for the next season. American cotton prices are steady and the general opinion is that even if the crop turns out fair the price will not go under 7 1-2d. Makers have again increased their rates and shipments demanded are too distant. There is a good stock of inferior nainsooks and prices locally are easier. Superior qualities are inquired after without any result. Glasgow mulls, now that Egyptian cotton has declined are inquired, but still there is a difference of 6d. to 9d. in prices which hinders business. Dealers are buying white Dhooties at a little over prices last paid and some business is reported.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.		
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2	2 0
Do. do. ...	A 1	"	2	7 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	"	2	12 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	"	2	10 0
Do. do. ...	9999	"	4	5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	"	1	13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	"	1	15 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	"	2	1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	"	2	3 6
Do. do. ...	8300/9300	"	2	5 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	"	2	5 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	"	2	10 6
Do. do. ...	39/820	"	2	14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	"	2	2 6
Do. do. ...	Sun ...	"	1	7 6
Do. do. ...	1170 ...	"	1	8 0
Do. do. ...	1270 ...	"	1	8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60 ...	"	2	15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600 ...	"	3	13 0
Do. do. ...	6000 ...	"	4	7 6
Do. do. ...	88 ...	"	3	7 6
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	"	3	12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	"	2	0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	"	1	16 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	"	2	8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	"	2	0 9
Greaves do ...	8000	"	3	1 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	"	1	10 6
Do. Nainsooks	80/50000	"	3	1 6
Shaw Wallace's ,, ...	Motor Car.		No	Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	"	2	8 0
Liepmanns shittings...	1500s.	"	10	2 0
Holland ...	40000	"	11	0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	"	10	0 0
Lyon	C 4000	"	12	10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	"	12	6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	"	13	6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	"	15	8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	"	20	8 0

GREY GOODS.

The stock of low counts shirting is fast increasing and in absence of good demand dealers are eager to sell even at reduced rates. There is still a good inquiry for 16 × 14 39" counts shirting but price demanded is quite prohibitive to admit of any fresh business. Dhooties of 41 and 45 are inquired after but still the difference between the selling and buying price is 3d. and business is impracticable. In mercerised Dhooties local prices are improving and when the marriage season again begins there will be a good demand. Dealers who can afford to hoard up the goods for a time are buying from the bazaar as the local prices are far below the replacing price. G. P. Drill is quoted at 13-8, but stock being more there is no chance of any improvement in the local rates.

We quote :—

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs.	5	8 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.	
Do. 100,000	"	6	5 0
Do. 4025	"	5	3 6
Do. 7900	"	5	12 6
Do. Drills Majid	"	7	7 0
Do. Jacoonets No. 18	"	3	10 0
Do. do. No. 636	"	3	0 0
Do. do. No. 133	"	3	12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525		No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads	"	5	10 0
Do. No. 1566	"	3	6 0
Forbes No. 651	"	No goods.	
Lyon, Shanker	"	5	12 0
Do. No. 1575	"	7	6 0
Do. Bhut Chap	"	6	8 0
Deuburets 5	"	6	15 0
Do. B B B	"	8	11 0
Do. B B	"	7	6 0
Bombay C No. 1500	"	5	9 0
Grahams No. 2730	"	5	10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 3lbs.	"	5	5 0
Flemings No. 463	"	5	3 0
Original Sindurie 3lbs	"	5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American	"	10	7 0

BOMBAY, JULY 22.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d for Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	1s. 4d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready ...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
,, ,, Forward ...	...	1s. 4 5-32d. Aug.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	...	1s. 4 9-32d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	...	169 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	...	137 3-4 to 138
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	131 1-2
,, Shanghai ...	...	176 3-4
,, Japan ...	...	150 1-2

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged both for ready and forward at 25 1-4 and 24 13-16 respectively and New York also closed unchanged at 54 5-8.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-10-0. The London market remained unchanged, hence our market was steady and there being buyers and sellers for retail lots prices fluctuated by an anna and closed at the same rate. Demand for ready was as usual and about 40-50 packages changed hands.

The gold market remained firm. Upcountry and local demand seemed a little improving and prices were put up by 1-2 to 1-4 anna. Stocks are heavier and if demand originates well, the market is likely to improve. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices are well maintained.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirecti		23	8	0
97 touch Chintu		23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		24	1	0
National Bank		24	3	0
Chartered Bank		24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield		15	4	0
Do. Dragon		15	0	0
Australian		24	2	0
English Gold		24	1	0
Native Bullion		24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank		24	0	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny		72	9	0
117 Penny Ready		72	8	0
Local per tola		0	11	8

FUTURES.

First Settlement		72	10	0
Second do		72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Strong. London prices were 6d. up, demand for ready and forward was more and prices advanced by three annas.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London market remained unchanged. Enquiries were good and prices were up by an anna or two.

Wheat.—Firm. London prices were 3d. up. Locally prices advanced by an anna having a moderate demand.

Castorseed and Gingellyseed.—Firm. Sellers remained firm and enquiries were good. Prices advanced by 8 annas.

Mowrasseed and Poppyseed.—Steady. Prices remained unchanged with very little business passing.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Sold	Rs. 11 14
Linseed, Small	" 11 10

CRUSHED—

Brown Cawnpore	"	6 10
Yellow do.	"	7 0
Do. Gujarat	"	7 2
Poppyseed	"	10 0
Castorseed	"	40-8 to 41-3
Mowrasseed... ...	"	7 2
Maise	"	18 to 19
Groundnuts	"	42 to 44
Mustardseed	"	85 to 95
Gingellyseed	"	43 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...		
Gulburga do. ...	"	49 to 52
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...		
Do. do. do. 85/15 ...	"	44 to 48
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	"	43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		
Do. do. Gadag ...	"	47 to 50
Gin Red Khandwa ...		
Do. Meggi ...	"	47 to 50
Do. Yellow Hinganghat		
Do. do. Secunderabad	"	51 to 54
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni	"	43 to 45
Do. Ahmedabad...		

WHEAT—

Pissi	"	33 to 35
Hard Red... ...	"	32 to 34
Cottonseed	"	24 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st July :—

Wheat	...	12,463	cwts
Linseed	...	4,534	"
Rapeseed	...	3,1·1	"
Gingellyseed	...	639	"
Poppyseed	...	1,954	"
Groundnuts	...	233	"
Castorseed	...	5,459	"
Rice	...	23,965	"
Myrabollams, ...	...	257	"
Cottonseed	...	3,815	"
Mowrasseed... ...	...	7,825	"
Gram	...	978	"
Joowar	...	.....	"
Maize	...	.....	"

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

.....	Total for the week ending 21st July 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	68455	2021261	3101013
Linseed ...	53616	2172633	1457544
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds... ...	25380	1642392	1167763
Gingellyseed	2496	1854846	717805
Poppyseed	20945	458049	574638
Groundnuts	2573	605551	228093
Castorseed	2462	885727	927652
Rice	96081	3372148	4816292
Myrabollams	12067	108.308	664305
Cottonseed	57198	5794916	2204752
Mowrasseed	33947	147977	225307
Gram	12813	539929	527764
Joowar	716	261902	313244
Maize	28	75547	3701

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices of mill shares have kept unchanged during the week. Transactions are limited and reports of good rain all over the presidency are likely to support the market. Bank of Bombay Shares are steady at Rs. 1,487 1-2xd.; Bank of India are quiet at Rs. 66 1-2 xd.. Indian Specie Bank at Rs. 53 1-2 xd., and Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares at Rs. 10 1/2; Bank of Burmah's have advanced to Rs. 118 xd. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 255 ; Bradham Piles' are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 105 to Rs. 106 cd.; Bombay Burmah's are weak at Rs. 517 1-2; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy. preference shares have improved to Rs. 107 and ordinary shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 98; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs.597 1-2 to Rs. 300, and preference shares are steady at Rs. 285 ; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have dropped to Rs. 16 ; Central India Mining Coy. shares are unchanged at Rs. 287 1-2 ; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 545 ; the Tata Iron and Steel Coy ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 28 1-2, preference shares to Rs. 98 and deferred shares to Rs. 791; Maroks' are quiet at Rs. 125 ; Phillips have dropped to Rs. 40 xd. ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy., Ld., shares have declined to Rs. 795 cd. In Mill Companies, Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,697-1-2; Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,130 ; Crescent's are steady at Rs. 82-1-8 ; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 395 ; Empress have declined to Rs. 175 ; James Greaves to Rs. 220 ; Finlay Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 245 ; Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 167 1-2 ; Jivraj Baloo mill shares have jumped up to Rs. 450; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 692 1-2; Manekji Petit's have closed at Rs. 2,860 ; New Great Eastern are weak at Rs. 180 ; New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 750; Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,092 1-2 ; Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,130; Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 565 and preference shares at Rs. 605; Press shares are steady: Mofussils at Rs. 820; New Beran's at Rs. 560 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 145. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 47 1-2 cd., Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 620 cd., Amritsar Patti old shares at Rs. 127 cd. and New shares at Rs. 125 cd. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 5 to 8 points up but New York was 10 down and futures 1 and 4 up. Demand in the local market for ready lots being good nominal prices declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and the market was quiet. The opener advised 2 to 3 points down. There being little inquiry for New Broach prices declined by Rs. 2. The market opened at Rs. 296 but on account of sellers the rate later on declined to Rs. 294.

200	Japan T Co ...	Akola	294
200	Currimbhoy Mills ...	Anjar	284
100	Do ...	Comptah ...	300
100	Busanak ...	Sawgin ...	305
300	Do ...	Wardha	306-308
500	Colaba Land ...	Bagalkot ...	290
100	Victoria Mills ...	do ...	290-292
100	Sarsvati Mills ...	Kudi ...	293
100	Islam Mills ...	Kudi	288
200	Century Mills ...	Broach ...	285-290

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	268
" F Good	...	254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	282
" F Good	...	270
Sind Punjab Fine	...	282
" F Good	...	270
Khandesh Fine	...	280
" F Good	...	270
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	...	293
" F Good	...	282
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	290
" F Good	...	280
Amrsoti Fine	...	290
" F Good	...	280
Yeotmal Fine	...	286
" F Good	...	286
Nagpore Fine	...	298
" F Good	...	288
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	304
" F Good	...	294
Methia Fine	...	286
" F Good	...	270
Broach Gin Fine	...	312
" F Good	...	302
Sawginned Good	...	308
Coompta Ginned	...	305
Westerns H. G.	...	259
Do M G	...	265

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	294
Bengal F G	...	226

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st July :—

	Bales
Khandeish	..... "
Central India	..... "
Barsi and Nagur	..... "
Berar	15 "
Central Provinces	..... "
Comras...	15 "
Dholera	457 "
Broach...	1 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	..... "
Westerns	187 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	99 "
Bengal Rajputana	..... "
Sind	..... "
Persian	32 "
Other Sorts	..... "
American	..... "
Total ...	791 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 21st July 1910.	Total same time last season. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	270	422,469	334,335
Central India ...	1,379	229,257	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	263,580	137,642
Berar	15	525,814	340,399
Central Provinces ...	...	295,712	153,923
Total Comras ...	1,664	1,73,932	1033881
Dholleras	1,279	251,362	104,025
Broach	4	305,043	190,344
Compta and Dharwar.	3,454	223,792	191,728
Westerns	932	36,066	48,792
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	355	408,243	276,49 2
Bengals (Rajputana)...	423	118,246	65,986
Sind	93	41,912	23,376
Persian	32	3,892	3,886
American	13	866	11,677
Egyptian	19	694	4,716
Other sorts ...	9	254	1,038
Total ...	8,237	3,120,111	20,60,388

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

Opening Tone and Prices.			
Opening Tone ...	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	4,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	1,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
July—Aug. ...	...	...	7·63 — 3
Aug.—Sept ...	...	...	7·18 — 3
Sept.—Oct. ...	...	...	7 03 — 2
Oct.—Nov.. ...	...	...	6·83 — 2
Nov.—Dec. ...	...	...	6·76 — 2
Dec.—Jan. ...	...	...	6·74 — 2
Jan.—Feb. ...	...	...	6·73 — 2
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	...	6·72 — 2
Mar.—Apl. ...	...	...	6·73 — 3

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 22nd July :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	8,207	8,208	— 1
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21st July... ...	3,120,111	2,060,388	+1,059,723
Shipts for the week Europe ...	14,829	9,774	+ 4,555
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	9,321	14,364	— 4,543
Total ...	24,150	24,138	+ 12
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 21st July...			
Europe ...	1,031,454	566,723	+ 464,731
China ...	25,941	48,931	+ 47,010
Japan ...	931,943	601,979	+ 219,964
Coast Ports ...	34,947	26,023	+ 14,924
Total ...	1,984,285	1,237,656	+ 746,629
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	413	1,897	— 1,484
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	1,764	4,324	— 2,560

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 30th June 1910—16,577 bales. Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 30th Apr. 1910—5,956 bale

SUGAR.

Local market is steady and prices show an upward tendency. Stock is limited and inquiry is good.

The following business is reported :—

| | | |

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 8.

NATIONAL PUGILISM.

The scenes which followed the Jeffries-Johnson fight form an interesting commentary on the old Latin proverb, "Naturam expellas furca tamen neque recurret." In primeval times success in personal combat was the one great criterion of manhood, of virility. Nothing else mattered at all. Now, in these modern times several other things matter a great deal. Yet in times of excitement men allow their primal instincts to get the mastery over them, and what is really a mere game is treated for the nonce as if it were the most serious business in life, and as if proficiency in it exalted a man far above his fellows, and more than that—exalted the nation of which he is considered to be protagonist far above the nation to which the conquered belong. That the blacks of the United States should hold this view is not surprising. They have still many leagues to tread of the road to civilisation. But it is deplorable that white men should try to reassert the prestige of their nationality by prommelling the compatriots of a successful pugilist. What made it still worse was that in many cases these valiant folk assembled in gangs before they dared to touch a single negro. Thereby they failed to prove even their pugilistic superiority. Logic was thrown to the winds.

THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

From its correspondent at The Hague the "Times" has received a full interesting account of the Palace of Peace, now in process of construction. It is situated a little back from the avenue running from that town to Scheveningen. Towards the expenses of this building Mr. Carnagie contributed £300,000, so that this country has a double interest in its erection. Two hundred men are engaged on a work that will not, it is estimated, be finished till 1913. The scale of the edifice is generous, and the architect has been careful to provide the plenipotentiaries with a specious restaurant, and apartment, it may be, where the cause of Peace will unconsciously progress (over coffee and cigars) with far greater rapidity than in the council chamber. A sentimental but suggestive feature of the place is its cosmopolitan nature. All countries are contributing of their best towards its adornment. There will be pictures and tapestaries from France, gates from Germany, bronze doors from Belgium, marble from Italy, granite from Norway and Sweden, clocks from Switzerland, onyx from Mexico, and stained glass windows from Great Britain. London further is responsible for the arrangement of the gardens a task which has been entrusted to Mr. Mawson. The palace promises to be a fit shrine for Peace, and there, at this International Court of Arbitration, more lives will be saved than at any hospital in the world. Meanwhile let us hope that the cause of Peace will not stand still till 1913.

COLLIERS AS AMBASSADORS.

Vienna journals, usually antagonistic to England, are loud in their praise of the crew of the British steamer Lowther Range. The value of these acts of brotherly kindness in drawing nations together can hardly be overestimated. Expressed in terms familiar to everybody, painted in strong colours, going down to the roots of our common humanity, one such act will outweigh weeks and months of bickering over some shadowy, abstract political question which has no direct bearing on the lives of common folk. No little share in paving the way for the Anglo-French entente must be assigned to those half starved sardine fishers of the Molene, who gave their best dresses, the result of twenty years of economy, to cloth the bodies of the English ladies who perished in the Drummond Castle. And while feeling between England and Russia sometimes ran very high during the Japanese war, particularly after the Dogger Bank catastrophe, an antidote of no little value was found in the action of the crew of H.M.S. Talbot in saving the lives of Russians after the battle of Chemulpo, a service so gratefully acknowledged by the Czar. These things knit nations together, and a sea-going tramp or a collier may prove to be an amba-sador that any country would delight to honour.

RISK RUN BY AVIATORS.

In deploring the untimely death of the gallant French aviator, M. Wachter, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that these meetings do undoubtedly encourage men to take risk by their system of offering prize for the greatest number of kilometres "reeled off" by a competitor during the week. Wachter seems to have been intent on winning this prize and it was "to the general surprise" that he began his attempt in the morning in a gale of wind. The same disastrous ending to such an attempt might well have been witnessed at Wolverhampton. "The Standard" correspondent says! "With every sense of responsibility that no aviator should have been allowed to go up in the wind" that blew on Saturday, yet they were not only allowed but stimulated to go up by the prizes offered. The sequence of events is obvious. Aviators must replenish their exchequers by winning if they can a £1,000 continuation of flight prize. But the money at present only comes from the "gate," and the committee of management are afraid of offending the gate by dissuading competitors from flying in what is really dangerous weather. It is much to be desired that aviation should not be so dependent on gates. One does not want repetitions of the Wachter tragedy.

MORE LIGHT.

The Daylight Saving scheme makes steady progress in the Oversea States. The adoption of Bills embodying the scheme has been recommended by Select Committees in the Parliaments of Canada, Victoria, and New Zealand. Descending from the forum to the mart, we find that the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal have adopted it In Egypt, of course, for some years past business hours have differed in summer and winter. It is high time that they also differed in the Mother Country, and that more places of business followed the lead given by the Post Office and other Government Departments. The idea may not appeal so much to the mind in these the longest days, but let September come with its absurdly long mornings and absurdly short evenings, and the ambition to get more into line with Nature and make the best of her gifts will arise with renewed vigour. With Goethe we shall cry for "More Light."

CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

Mr. Burn's reply to the very strong deputation which waited upon him in reference to the use of unwashed flock in the making of mattresses has just been published, and it is satisfactory to note that a Bill is promised for next year dealing with this atrocious outrage on public health. The details of the matter are too unsavoury to go into: it is sufficient to recall that the chief sanitary inspector of Glasgow analysed the material in 3,163 beds in the houses of the poor of that city and found that 72 per cent. of them were filled with unwashed flock. This is the way diseased are spread.

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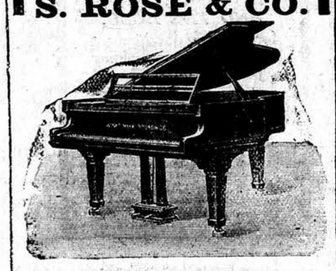
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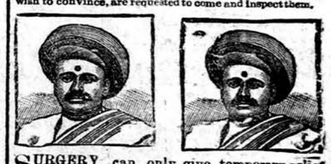

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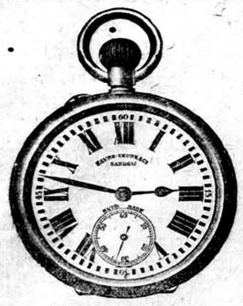

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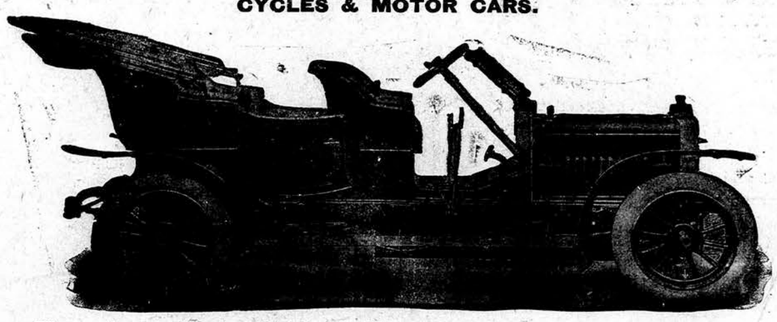

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02225	The Sailor's Grave	...	Mr. John Harrison (Tenor).
G.C. 4-2056	Absent ...	...	Mr. Evan Williams (Tenor).
02229	Queen of Connemara	...	Mr. Herbert Brown (Baritone).
02228	The Midshipmite	...	Mr. Thorpe Bates (Baritone).
G.C. 4-2058	Stone-Cracker John	...	Mr. Harry Dearth (Bass).
2-053001	Non piu di fiori	...	Mdme Kirby Lunn (Contralto)

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02227	Saftesto' the family	...	Mr. Harry Lauder.

INSTRUMENTAL

VIOLIN.

G.C. 3-7918	Air—Bach	... ...	Miss Kathleen Parlow.

PIANO.

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